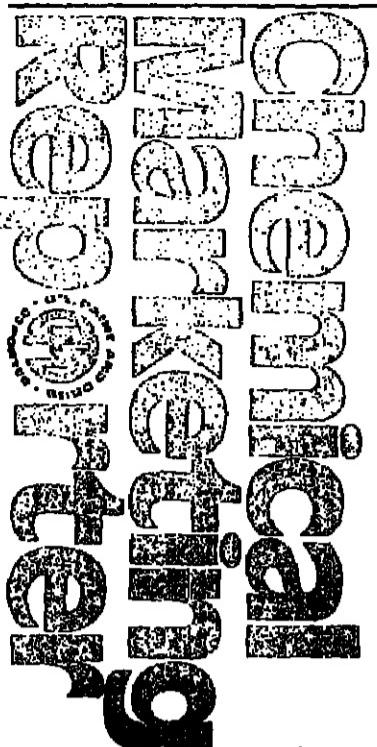


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| CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER'S market index of chemicals and related materials (100=1974 average), based on 97 key commercial chemicals, appears alongside with data for two weeks ago, last month and last year. | Nov. 21, 1986 | 151.76 |
|--|---------------|--------|
| | Nov. 7, 1986 | 152.33 |
| | Oct. 24, 1986 | 151.77 |
| | Nov. 22, 1985 | 152.90 |

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Intermediates

- N,O-Bis-(Trimethylsilyl)Trifluoroacetamide
- 1,8-Diazabicyclo [5.4.0] Undecene(7)
- 1,2-Phenylene Phosphorochloridite
- 2-Amino-4,6-Dimethoxyxypyrimidine
- 2,4,6-Trichlorophenyl Hydrazine
- N,N'-Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
- Sodium Para Toluenesulfinate
- 3-Amino-4-Chlorobenzoic Acid
- Acetylene Dicarboxylic Acid
- Diphenyl Disulfide
- Pyruvic Acid
- Squamic Acid
- Piperidine

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- FRASCH SULFUR: Producers cut the Tampa price by \$5
- EPOXY RESINS: Price increase appears to be over, two producers say
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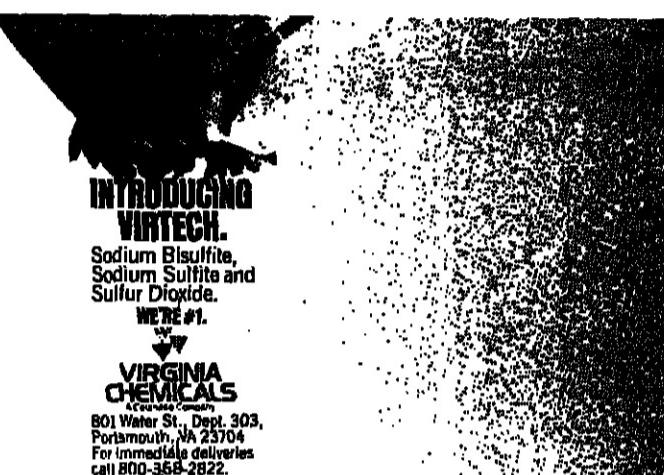
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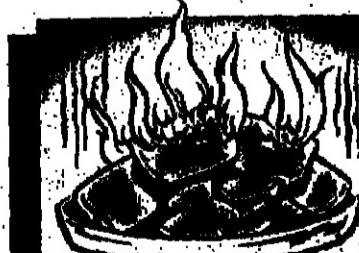
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Methylene Chloride Safety Queried

Although methylene chloride does not pose a sufficient risk to workers to require an emergency temporary standard, available data on the chemical may warrant a reduction in the current workplace exposure limit, the Federal government said last week.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John A. Pendergrass, who heads the department's Occupational Safety & Health Administration, issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking which seeks public comment on possible changes to the agency's existing standard.

Laboratory studies have shown that methylene chloride, a widely used industrial solvent and fire retardant, can cause cancer among rats and mice.

"Available information provides evidence of its cancer-causing effect on two animal species," Mr. Pendergrass said, "and therefore, the existing standard may be inadequate. Even though the data on the carcinogenicity or mutagenicity.

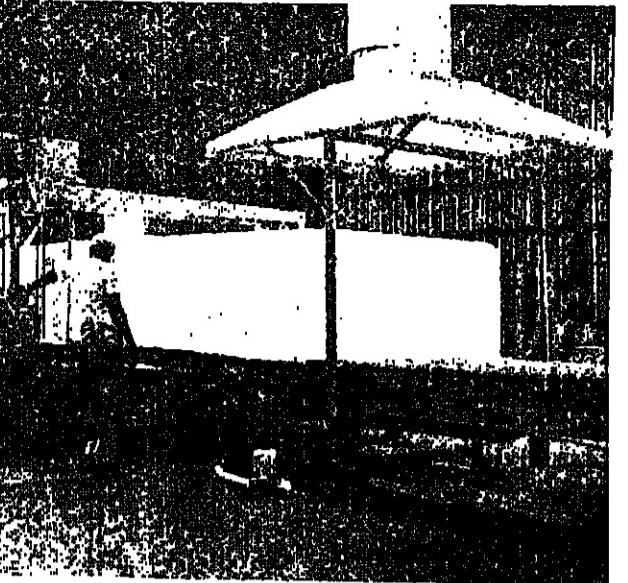
genetic effect on people are still inconclusive, we want to review our existing standard and be prepared, if necessary, to make appropriate changes."

The current OSHA standard, which sets permissible worker exposure at 500 parts of methylene chloride per million parts of air (500 ppm) averaged over eight hours, was linked to the chemical's anesthetic and irritating properties and was not based on more recently documented acute effects, potential carcinogenicity or mutagenicity.

Methylene chloride, also known as dichloromethane and commonly referred to as DCM, is a volatile solvent of low flammability and an aerosol propellant widely

Continued on Page 17

METHYLENE CHLORIDE In the workplace. Here it's being used as an auxiliary blowing agent to produce this slabstock foam at a Dow Chemical facility. The foam has been placed on a conveyor for cutting to customer specifications.



VOLUME 230
Number 22

Chemical Marketing Reporter

DECEMBER 1, 1986

Phenol Discord Hurts Two Price Initiatives

Twice this quarter, phenol producers have failed in efforts to raise pricing despite rising feedstock costs.

Last quarter, the inability of a July 1 price initiative to stick was attributed in large part to a 10-cent-per-gallon drop during that month in benzene contract pricing from \$80 cents per gallon to 70 cents per gallon.

Since that time, however, the benzene market has firmied to a current contract level of 92 cents per gallon, and cumene pricing has for the most part, followed.

Phenol producers say their lack of success in raising prices October 1 and November 1 can be traced to competitive pressures in the industry that are related most particularly to buyers in the phenolic resins sector, who account for nearly half of phenol demand.

"Phenol resin people have been unwilling or unable to get their prices up," says a phenol producer, and as a result these resin producers are said to have pressured phenol producers into not raising their prices. "Phenolic resin guys are playing one (phenol producer) against the other," says an industry observer.

In an industry often described as highly competitive, phenol producers say there was less than total support for this quarter's two price initiatives. Unless the industry is running full-out, "all it takes is one guy to hold off" in order to bring down the effort, a producer comments.

Producers say that demand has been steady at a reasonably strong level, most especially from the bisphenol-A sector, which accounts for about 20 percent of the phenol produced. The month of December, however, is said to be historically a fairly slow month for phenol demand.

Huntsman Chemical Corporation says it is sticking with its December 1 price increase, but Dow deferred its December increase until January 1 to give customers a chance to "digest" it, the company says. Dow's ignition-resistant grade will go up 2 cents per pound on December 1, as originally scheduled.

Cumene pricing was at 14 cents per gallon in September, followed benzene up to 14 1/4 cents per gallon in October, and, for most

suppliers, rose to 14 1/4 cents per gallon in November.

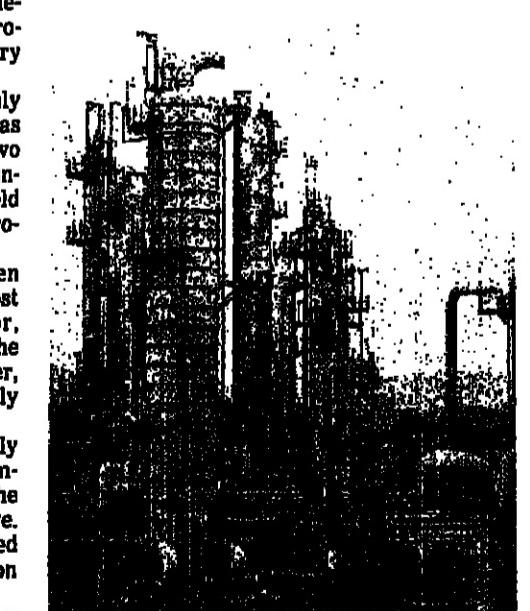
It is reported that some suppliers held pricing at 14 1/4 cents per gallon in November in response to pressure from the phenol industry. "It's a vicious circle" on pricing matters, says a source, as phenolic resin makers' woes reverberate back through the phenol industry to cumene producers.

It is expected that cumene will top 15 cents per gallon this month, and that continued upward movement in benzene, which already has risen on the spot market above the new December 1 contract level, could result in additional feedstock cost pressure January 1.

Phenol producers say that the August 1 to January 1 rise in feedstock costs could well amount to 3 to 4 cents per gallon on phenol were the costs passed through.

"It would have been a lot easier if we had gotten our price up when it was timely," says

Continued on Page 14



PHENOL'S FAILURE: Producers can't get prices up, despite rising feedstock costs.

December 1, 1986

CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER

100% CUMENE
100% PHENOL
100% BENZENE

100% CUMENE
100% PHENOL
100% BENZENE

Chlorofluorocarbons Phaseout Is Urged by US Legislators

A bipartisan group of lawmakers are calling for a phase-out of fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, man-made chemicals that some scientists have linked to depletion of the earth's protective ozone layer. In a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz, eight senators say they would "prefer that the next step take the form of a strong international control protocol calling for a phase-out of fully halogenated CFC's." If during the upcoming negotiations, however, it appears that no agreement will be reached or that the agreement will fall short of requiring the phase out, we are committed to introducing legislation in Congress that would require the gradual elimination of such CFC's."

The letter was signed by Sens. Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.), George Mitchell (D-Maine), John Chafee (R-R.I.), Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.), Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), Max Baucus (D-Mont.) and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.).

The senators also say that in the event that a strong international accord is not produced, and in order to "protect our environment and our domestic industry, we would include a provision to prohibit importation of goods that fail to meet the same standards and requirements that are applicable to products produced in this country."

A member of Congress may be included in the US delegation to the next meeting of the United Nations Environment Programme which is scheduled to begin December 1.

In the last session of Congress, Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.M.) introduced a bill requiring the phase-out in five years of substances "anticipated to cause or contribute to stratospheric ozone depletion, climatic warming, or any other atmospheric or climate modification."

Drug Papers Seen As Boon to US

US pharmaceutical industry scientists contributed more than 18,000 papers and 6000 meeting abstracts to publicly available scientific knowledge during the ten-year period from 1973 to 1982, according to a recent study prepared for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.

The authors of "The Quest for Knowledge: Contribution of US Pharmaceutical Industry Scientists" searched more than 2,300 biomedical, chemical, biological, and other scientific journals indexed in the "Science Citation Index" (SCI) for research papers authored or co-authored by U.S. pharmaceutical industry scientists.

The monetary value of the industry's contribution is also substantial, according to the report. The cost of a typical biomedical paper supported by NIH is approximately \$100,000 in 1982 dollars. Based on this estimate, the value of the contribution of the US pharmaceutical industry to public knowledge exceeds \$150 million per year.

Air Separation Unit Slated in California

UGI Corp., says that its AmeriGas subsidiary has awarded an \$11 million contract to Ansutech Inc. for construction of a 250-ton-per-day air separation plant in northern California.

Ansutech will build the facility for AmeriGas Industrial Gases in the Laguna Business Park near Elk Grove in Sacramento County which is zoned for semiconductor industry development. The plant is scheduled to be in operation early in the second quarter of 1987.

The facility will produce liquid nitrogen, oxygen and argon which are used in petrochemical, steel, welding, medical and laboratory applications. In addition, it will produce ultra-high-purity nitrogen to serve the electronics industry in northern California and provide cylinder gases to AmeriGas for distribution through its chain of Welder's World retail stores in the state.

Under the contract, Valley Forge-based Ansutech is responsible for turnkey construction of the plant, including engineering, design, installation and start-up. Ansutech is a joint venture of AmeriGas and Nippon Sanso K.K.

Air Products Sells Stearns Catalytic

United Engineers & Constructors, a subsidiary of Raytheon Company, says that it has completed the purchase of Stearns Catalytic from Air Products & Chemicals.

The final purchase agreement was signed by United Engineers & Air Products last week, and the transfer is effective immediately.

United Engineers had announced on September 15, 1986, that it had signed a letter of intent with Air Products for the acquisition of Stearns Catalytic.

The final purchase includes the domestic operations of Stearns Catalytic, as well as the London engineering office. It excludes real estate holdings and Stearns' Canadian operations, United Engineers says.

The business volume of the combined firm will place United Engineers & Constructors among the top five engineering and construction firms in the nation. The workforce will total more than 4,500 employees.

United will operate the combined company under a new holding company, United Engineers & Constructors International. Gunnar E. Sarsten will be president and CEO of both the holding company and the primary engineering services unit, United Engineers & Constructors Inc.

El Paso Completes Revamp of PP Line

El Paso Products Company has completed renovation of one of its polypropylene lines which was partially destroyed by fire June 20. The renovated line at the company's Odessa, Tex., plant is producing high-purity grades of isotactic polypropylene, according to El Paso.

Other PP lines at the site continued in operation during the renovation. Added to PP production at Bayport, Tex., El Paso has total capacity for 350 million pounds of polypropylene annually.

Also on stream at Odessa is an amorphous polyaliphatic plant with annual capacity for 50 million pounds. The amorphous PAO product line is being targeted for a wide range of applications from roofing, wire and cable and lamination, to adhesive compounding and carpet backing.

Eastman, Microbio in Carotene Pact

Eastman Kodak Company and Microbio Resources, Inc., San Diego, Calif., have concluded an agreement giving Kodak's bio-products division world marketing rights to Microbio's "Provatene" beta-carotene product.

The agreement also provides for Kodak to support continuing research by Microbio in the field of aquaculture.

Microbio has been commercially marketing the beta-carotene product, which is derived from the algae, *Dunaliella salina*, since early 1985. The product is sold as a food coloring and as a dietary supplement.

Sun and Chromalloy Agree on Merger

Sun Chemical Corporation and Chromalloy American Corporation said their boards of directors have approved an agreement on merger and an increased exchange ratio. Under the merger agreement, each outstanding share of Chromalloy common stock not owned by Sun would be exchanged for 0.34 of a share of Sun Class A common stock following Sun Chemical's proposed recapitalization.

Each outstanding share of Chromalloy convertible preferred stock would be exchanged for one share of a new Sun convertible preferred having identical rights and preferences and convertible into shares of Sun Class A common.



William J. Murray, who has been appointed vice-president of American Cyanamid Company's Polymer Products Division. He was most recently general manager of the engineered materials department.

Du Pont Dismantling Corpus Christi Units

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. will dismantle its chlorine-based raw material production facilities at the company's Corpus Christi, Tex., plant. Dismantling will begin immediately and will result in a charge of 31 cents per share in the fourth quarter, DuPont says.

The Corpus Christi plant will continue to produce the company's "Freon" fluorocarbons. DuPont is "studying the options available" with respect to an idled cyclohexane production unit at the site.

DuPont said in July that it would purchase all chlorine-based raw materials used in production of fluorocarbons and would idle certain facilities at Corpus Christi pending a decision on their disposition (CMR, 7/7/86, pg. 3). The raw materials include chlorine, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and perchloroethylene.

DuPont began to purchase chlorine-based raw materials used in production of fluorocarbons earlier this year after worldwide supply forecasts showed it is more advantageous for the company to buy the chemicals than produce them.

Ontario's Chemicals Operation to Close

Ontario Paper Company will close down its sulfite pulp plant at Thorold, Ontario, Canada, late in 1987 and as a result will also close down the related chemicals business unless a buyer can be found for it.

The sulfite plant currently supplies spent sulfite liquor for a chemical byproduct operation which produces vanillin, salt cake and industrial alcohol.

Earlier this year, Ontario Paper started construction of a new delinking plant to produce pulp from recycled newspapers and coated papers at the Thorold mill. The delinked pulp will replace sulfite pulp in the production of newsprint.

Baupost Raises Stake

Baupost Group Inc., an investment partnership based in Cambridge, Mass., has raised its stake in Mesa Petroleum Company to 8.7 percent, or more than 5.8 million shares, from 7.1 percent. Two members of the Baupost organization are professors at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Mesa Petroleum's chairman is T. Boone Pickens, Jr., one of the most active of the corporate raiders.

Under the contract, Valley Forge-based Ansutech is responsible for turnkey construction of the plant, including engineering, design, installation and start-up. Ansutech is a joint venture of AmeriGas and Nippon Sanso K.K.

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Du Pont Gets Rights

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has obtained rights to an advanced system for monitoring anticoagulant therapy from Biotrack, Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif. Terms were not disclosed.

Biotrack's "Protine" test system is reported as the first immediate, accurate test for critical dosage management of the anticoagulant, warfarin. DuPont pharmaceuticals' claims to having the largest-selling warfarin product in its "Coumadin," used for managing blood clots in patients.

Approved by Food & Drug Administration in June, the system is being test marketed and will be sold nationally by DuPont during the first quarter of 1987.

Founded in 1984, Biotrack is a privately-held company that develops portable microelectronic/chemical consumable products for medical personnel and consumers to diagnose, treat and monitor disease.

DuPont supplies a wide variety of research, diagnostic and therapeutic healthcare products, with annual sales of more than \$1 billion worldwide.

Recent or pending federal government legislative and regulatory actions could add an amount to the depressed petroleum industry's annual costs that is greater than the combined 1985 net income of the 400 largest domestic oil and gas companies, according to a study by the American Petroleum Institute.

The API study, "Recent Or Potential New Costs Imposed By Government On The Petroleum Industry," said these new costs when combined could be nearly \$18 billion annually when averaged over the first five years of each program.

The study said this amount exceeds the additional annual costs of some \$14.5 billion, depending on how these requirements are implemented, the study said.

Proposed Federal legislation and regulations and their possible average costs are: Clean Water Act regulations — \$100 million; banning land farming of refinery wastes — \$200 million; underground tank regulation — \$200 million; stage II vapor recovery requirements for service stations — \$200 million; \$10 billion earned in 1985 by the 400 leading energy companies that accounted for nearly 75 percent of that year's U.S. crude oil production.

The study said these costs will impact at time when the petroleum industry has been severely hurt by falling crude prices.

"Many influential people, taking one policy initiative at a time, recognize the cost of that initiative to the petroleum industry but consider only that cost," says API President Charles J. Dibona.

The study concludes that the ultimate result of the added cost will be reduced output in all sectors of the petroleum industry, an increase in the nation's already growing reliance on foreign oil and products, and increased costs to energy consumers.

The study identifies each of the actions that could contribute to the cost total and discusses the dollar estimate for each.

Toxics to Remain Priority in the Next Congress

Major trade legislation aimed at putting a cap on textile imports will be introduced shortly after Congress convenes in January, says John N. Gregg, president of Avtex and chairman of the Fiber, Fabric and Apparel Coalition for Trade.

"Since the election, we can see quite a different attitude" in Congress toward trade matters, Mr. Gregg notes. He says the Democratic takeover of the Senate significantly increases the chances of enacting a textile bill.

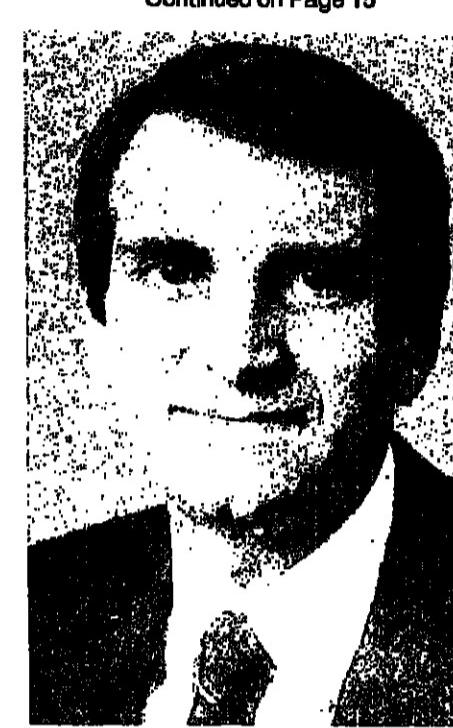
Mr. Gregg warns there will be a tremendous increase in textile and apparel imports from China next year, and says the solution must come through legis-

Aspartame Wins OK; A Critic's Bid Fails

that in any way suggests that our product is anything but completely safe."

He said aspartame "has been tested extensively in human beings, without any occurrence of seizures under controlled conditions" and that recently-completed

Continued on Page 15



James D. Miller, who has been named director of International Operations at Occidental Chemical Company. Mr. Miller will provide direction on operational matters to all the company's international businesses and will be responsible for certain Latin American operations.

Textile Imports Targeted

lation rather than bilateral agreement.

Meanwhile, a 13-member congressional delegation returning from Hong Kong says it learned that country that even though it has adopted a free-trade policy, Hong Kong may not be exempted from future anti-import legislation that is sure to come up in Congress next year.

The group urged Hong Kong officials to work to lower the protectionist barriers and encourage other Asian nations to do the same.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said, "We stress to your officials the need to help in breaking open new markets." If this is not done, he said the US will increase its barriers.

The AFL-CIO joined trade unionists around the world last week in calling for the adoption of 14 steps to prevent such chemical disasters as occurred in Bhopal, India.

The proposal calls for specific action by corporations, by Congress and by the International Labor Organization and pledges to work to improve working conditions and to combat discrimination in the workplace.

The 14 points were adopted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which the AFL-CIO is a member.

The principles are an outgrowth of an international study of the December 1984 disaster which killed 2,500 people in Bhopal. Margaret Seminario, AFL-CIO health and safety specialist, was a member of the 12-person fact-finding committee which went to India and wrote the Trade Union Report on Bhopal in July 1985.

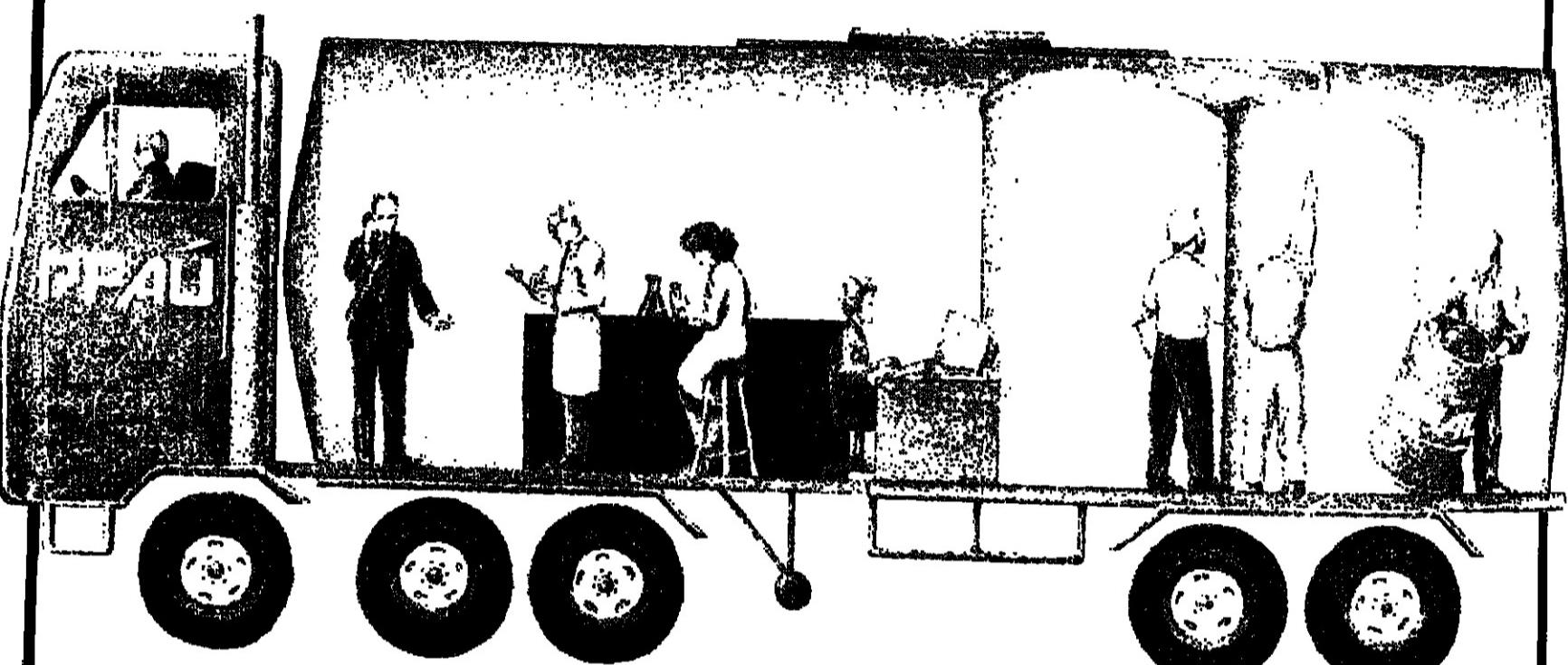
"Americans should not regard Bhopal as unrelated to our workplaces," says Ms. Seminario. "Continued on Page 16

December 1, 1986

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C-H. Fertilizers: The company is cutting back operations.

Phosphoric Acid Bid Launched by Monsanto And FMC Corporation

Monsanto Chemical Company and FMC Corporation have filed antidumping and countervailing duty petitions with the US government concerning imports of industrial phosphoric acid from Belgium and Israel. All other US producers of industrial phosphoric acid are said to have indicated their support for the petition.

The petitions, filed with the US Department of Commerce and the US International Trade Commission, allege that industrial phosphoric acid imported from the two countries is being sold in the US at dumped and subsidized prices and that, as a result, the domestic industry producing these goods is being materially injured or threatened with material injury.

A Monsanto spokesman says the petition was filed November 5 and appeared in the *Federal Register* last week. Under current regulations, the government has a statutory deadline of 45 days until December 22 to complete its preliminary investigation.

The foreign companies involved in the suit are Societe Chimique Prayon-Rupel SA of Belgium and Haifa Chemical, Negev Phosphates and Rotem Fertilizers, all of Israel.

Last week, a representative of Prayon-Rupel said of the suit, "We believe their action is totally without foundation or merit."

Michael E. Miller, vice president of Monsanto, said that Monsanto's share of the market has declined, prices for the product have fallen, and the company has been forced to close a production unit in Kearny, N.J.

"We believe the action we have taken is in the best interest of our customers as well as the domestic phosphorus industry," said William W. Wheeler, FMC Phosphorus Chemicals Division manager. He added that if the current practices of the foreign producers continue to go unchallenged, the viability of the domestic phosphorus chemicals industry could be disrupted.

By one account, phosphoric acid imports will amount to 69 million pounds this year, about 14 percent of the US market. Belgium and Israel account for 86 percent of the imported share.

In 1985, phosphoric acid imports were 50 million pounds, about 10 percent of the market that year.

One spokesman said that US producers are being forced to sell at prices that are 15 to 20 percent off of list levels. Technical grade material at 75 percent strength currently lists at 29 cents per pound.

"If we are successful, as we certainly expect to be," said Mr. Wheeler, "additional duties will be placed on the Belgian and Israeli imports to offset the unfair advantage that dumping and subsidization provide them."

The Commerce Department will determine whether phosphoric acid imports from

Continued on Page 32

Carbide Gets FTC to Shift It '77 Order

Federal Trade Commission last week modified a 1977 consent order with Union Carbide Corporation by removing references to welding products and gas welding apparatus, but rejected the company's request to reopen and modify two other provisions involving long-term industrial gas contracts.

The commission voted 4-1 to modify the order, with Chairman Daniel Oliver dissenting.

FTC denied Union Carbide's request that it be allowed to enter into long-term contracts that require industrial gas distributors to buy gases from the company.

"There is substantial reason to believe that Carbide is violating" that provision of the order, the commission said. "The commission believes, as a matter of policy, that generally it should refrain from reopening an order provision when there exists reason to believe that a respondent is in violation of the very provision it seeks to modify."

In addition, FTC declined to reopen and modify a requirement that Union Carbide get prior FTC approval before making certain acquisitions and instead allow the company to give the agency 30 days prior notice.

The commission said Union Carbide did not show that modification of the prior approval requirement was necessary because of changes in the law or facts.

In a dissenting statement, Chairman Oliver said he agreed with the commission's decision to remove the order's references to welding because Union Carbide is no longer involved in the welding business.

But he said he disagreed with the decision to continue prohibiting the company from entering into long-term contracts with gas distributors.

Although he "strongly advocates vindication of the commission's orders," Mr. Oliver maintained "the order's prohibitions on long-term contracts places Union Carbide at a competitive disadvantage" and "forcing compliance with errant commission orders places the commission in the undesirable position of harming rather than helping consumers."

Diamond Crystal to Buy

Diamond Crystal Salt Company has signed an agreement in principle to purchase all of the capital stock of Sol-Aire Salt and Chemical Company from Amex Inc.

The planned acquisition is the first step in a \$12 million project to build a major solar salt facility on Sol-Aire properties at the Great Salt Lake, Utah, says Roy C. Satchell, president and CEO of Diamond Crystal.

The purchase price includes about \$800,000 in cash, equivalent to the net book value of Sol-Aire on the closing date, plus future royalties to be paid based on salt shipments.

The Diamond Crystal project will include recovery of a portion of the brine concentrating ponds which were lost when an Amex dike failed during a June 1986 storm. Diamond Crystal also plans to

build new salt crystallizing ponds and a processing plant on adjacent Sol-Aire property near Timpanogos, Utah. According to Mr. Satchell, the operation will employ about 100 people. Construction is expected to begin in December.

The project will provide Diamond Crystal with a domestic source of solar salt for part of its predominantly Eastern US market while allowing the company to expand to the West, Mr. Satchell indicated.

"Solar salt is increasingly preferred over rock salt for certain applications such as water conditioning. The project will allow us to better serve the changing needs of our customers," Mr. Satchell stated.

Diamond Crystal has not produced rock salt since it lost its Louisiana mine in an oil well drilling accident in 1980.

Hazardous Waste Decree Signed By Fifty-One Firms, Including Hunt

Department of Justice has filed a proposed consent decree requiring 51 defendants, including Hunt Chemical, to pay for the cleanup of a superfund hazardous waste site in Rhode Island.

The government estimates that the cleanup of the Western Sand and Gravel, Inc. site will cost at least \$5.8 million. The site is on Environmental Protection Agency's priority cleanup list under the superfund program.

"The decree requires that the defendants compensate the government for past cleanup costs and contains provisions for site closure, says F. Henry Habicht, assistant attorney general.

The defendants have agreed to the decree's terms. The site is located in Burrillville and North Smithfield, R.I.

The decree concludes a civil complaint filed on October 2 alleging that hazardous wastes had contaminated soil and both surface and groundwater at the 20-acre site. The complaint asked that the defendants be required to remedy environmental law violations and to pay cleanup costs.

The defendants, besides Western Sand and

Gravel and its president, James V. Cardi, Jr., are 44 companies that arranged for wastes to be taken to the site and five companies that transported wastes.

The consent decree requires the defendants to create a \$3,822,429 escrow account to be used to pay past and future costs related to the site cleanup.

The Federal government will receive \$2,699,603.90 from the fund. More than half is for past costs and projected costs of oversight over closure of the site and contamination studies. About \$1.1 million will finance EPA's construction of a permanent alternate drinking water supply system for consumers near the site whose wells have been contaminated.

There are some 56 parcels of land and 39 drinking water wells within a half mile of the site. The government found underground contamination requiring remedial measures.

The decree contains special requirements for one of the defendants, Olin Hunt Specialty Products, Inc., formerly the Phillip A. Hunt Chemical Corporation of West Patterson, New Jersey. The government said Hunt

Continued on Page 15

Continued on Page 15

Animal Feed Contaminated With Heptachlor

Federal officials have indicted four former Arkansas gasohol plant operators for selling feed contaminated with the banned pesticide heptachlor to dairy farmers in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The government may have to pay up to \$10 million in indemnities to dairy farmers because forty-three cow herds remain under quarantine. Officials say the carcinogenic pesticide continues to be found in their milk.

Charges in the 52-count indictment include racketeering, mail and wire fraud and violation of Environmental Protection Agency and Food and Drug Administration regulations.

Robert Bealey, Inspector general of the Agriculture Department, said the men operated a gasohol plant at Valley Feeds in Van Buren, Ark., and apparently used heptachlor-treated seed grains to distill alcohol for fuel use. The men were charged with selling a contaminated byproduct as animal feed.

Last March, FDA and state health agencies confirmed the presence of heptachlor in milk from cows in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Initially, 137 herds were quarantined. Experts believe it may take two years for some of the cows to become free of contamination.

Continued on Page 15

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9. Created a foundation, AIDGUM, for developing gum production and training gum producers.
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News Capsule

AGA, Nippon Sanso
AGA of Sweden and Nippon Sanso of Japan are planning a technology exchange agreement whereby AGA will use know-how equipment and Nippon Sanso would use AGA techniques for pulp bleaching.

Eastman Expands

Eastman Chemical Division of Eastman Kodak Company plans to expand production of distilled monoglycerides at its distillation products facility in Rochester, N.Y. Modernization of the existing monoglycerides facility, scheduled to be on stream by the fourth quarter of 1987, will increase distillation capacity by 30 percent, the company says.

FMC May Sue Boesky

Contrary to media reports, FMC said last week that it had not ruled out legal action against embattled arbitrageur Ivan Boesky in connection with the recent Securities & Exchange Committee complaint against Mr. Boesky. The company has formed a special committee to determine what action it will take as a result of the insider trading case.

Thin Film Addition

Dixon Industries Corporation, Bristol, R.I., designer and manufacturer of high-performance and engineered plastic materials and components, says it is expanding its film and sheet production capabilities for the manufacture of thin film down to the 1/4 mil range. The thin film production capability is expected to be operational by February 1987.

Aquifer Repairs

Cambridge Analytical Associates, Inc. has expanded Bioremediation Systems Division with the opening of an office specializing in aquifer restoration. The office, based in Princeton, N.J., will be staffed by Dr. Richard A. Brown, Dr. Robert D. Norris and Joan F. Ridder, all formerly of FMC's Aquifer Remediation Systems (ARS). Dr. Brown will assume responsibilities as director of business development. Dr. Norris will be director of operations. Miss Ridder will be the marketing manager.

Superabsorbent Polymer

Chemdal Corporation, unit of American Colloid Company, Skokie, Ill., says it has secured financing for the construction of a 20-million-pound-per-year superabsorbent polymer plant in Aberdeen, Miss. The facility is due on line in mid-1987. American Colloid already operates an 8-million-pound-per-year superabsorbent polymer facility in Lovell, Wyo.

Drug Store Boost

Retail drug store sales increased 9 percent in 1986, reaching \$47 billion, according to the 1986 Nielsen Review of Drug Stores Trends. For the first half of 1986 the growth rate slowed slightly to 7 percent as price increases remain moderate. Chain drug outlets — those with four or more stores under the same ownership — have been growing at the same 7 percent rate thus far in 1986.

PMA Biotechnology

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association president Gerald J. Mossinghoff has appointed Dr. William Szkrabal director of biotechnology programs in PMA's division of science and technology. Prior to joining PMA, Dr. Szkrabal was manager of the chemical operations planning department at Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. As director of biotechnology programs, Dr. Szkrabal will manage PMA's biotechnology advisory committee, composed of senior strategic biotechnology planners from PMA firms.



Urethane In Alcohol: A New Health Threat?

A consumer group asked the Federal government for a recall last week of nearly 50 alcoholic beverages containing high levels of urethane, a naturally occurring chemical that is a suspected carcinogen in animals.

"People who drink even moderate amounts of these beverages are at risk of developing serious health problems," says Bruce Silverglade, legal affairs director for the Center for Science in the Public Interest.

"They contain up to 5,000 times the amount of urethane considered safe," he says.

CSPI's petition urged Food & Drug Administration to set standards similar to those the Canadian government established in 1985. On the basis of laboratory tests, Canada limited the quantity of urethane permitted in distilled spirits and wines sold in the country.

CSPI also accused FDA and the alcoholic beverage industry of attempting to hide the problem of urethane-contaminated beverages, a charge denied by the government and the industry.

"We do not think this is an absolute emergency," says FDA Commissioner Dr. Frank Young. "Urethane has been there as long as spirits have been fermented and distilled. What we need to do is establish responsible

standards and get the appropriate forces in place to make sure those levels aren't exceeded."

Dr. Young adds, "The question is when do you push the panic button. We think we're no where near that point."

John Norris, FDA deputy director, says the agency has been working with the industry for the past month to eliminate the problem. "If we cannot eliminate the urethane from all beverages or reduce it to insignificant amounts, then we will consider removing them from the market," he says.

CSPI found urethane levels in excess of the Canadian standards in one of every five liquors and wines sampled last summer. The Canadian standards were prompted by the 1977 findings of German researchers who tested urethane in rodents and found that cancer occurred more often in rats fed major doses of the chemical.

Representatives of the Distilled Spirits Council of the US note that urethane has never been found to be a carcinogen in humans and accuse CSPI of "frightmongering."

"Urethane is an issue looking for a problem," says Janet Flynn, a spokeswoman for the industry group. She adds that the CSPI petition has "irresponsibly created fear in the minds of consumers."

Fina Cited by OSHA

Department of Labor has cited the Fina Oil & Chemical Company for 46 alleged willful violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's recordkeeping requirements and proposed fines of \$184,000.

The

violations allegedly occurred at the company's Port Arthur, Tex., plant from January 1985 through March 1986. OSHA proposed penalties of \$4,000 for each of the alleged willful violations.

The

Fina

citations follow recent similar

actions by the Labor Department against

a Union Carbide plant at Institute, W. Va.

and a Chrysler Corporation plant at

Belvidere, Ill., also accused of violating

on-the-job safety and health recordkeep-

ing requirements.

Fina

has 15 working days to contest

these citations and the proposed penalties.

A

willful

violation

is defined by OSHA

as one in which an employer either knew

that what was being done constituted a

violation or was aware that a hazardous

condition existed and made no reasonable

effort to eliminate it.

Toxic Chemical Test Methods Evaluated at Battelle Meeting

Toxicologists from around the world met recently at Battelle to identify, evaluate, and recommend nonmammalian systems for use in toxicity testing.

met recently at Battelle to identify, evaluate, and recommend nonmammalian systems for use in toxicity testing.

In addition to economic and time constraints, animal use issues provide compelling motivation to develop nonmammalian test systems, he said. For example, on May 6 the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology met to hear experts present alternatives to animal use in research and testing.

A key report was issued in February by the US Congress' Office of Technology Assessment entitled "Alternatives to Animal Use in Research, Testing, and Education." The report examines nonmammalian test systems as well as exploring the rationality and ethics involved in higher animal testing.

In addition to mentioning animal use concerns, speakers at the Battelle conference touched on key legislation affecting animal research. This legislation is influencing the trend towards use of nonmammalian test systems, Dr. Sabourin said.

Dr. Sabourin explained that the shift in

testing to lower life form models is possible

due to the principle of unity in diversity. This

principle states that all species share com-

mon toxicological properties.

Continued on Page 16

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Chemical Finance

smithKline Slates Big Buyback of Shares

SmithKline Beckman Corporation, the diversified pharmaceutical company headquartered in Philadelphia, is planning a big buyback of its shares in what is called a "Dutch" auction. Depending upon bid prices, the sale could total anywhere between \$1 million and 15 million of the company's 76,043,109 shares outstanding.

Shareholders electing to tender their shares must do so by designating a price within the range of \$88 to \$98 per share. SmithKline will review the tenders, and, subject to the terms of the offer, the company will select a price from this range and purchase tendered shares at or below that price.

This special program continues a program of share repurchases that the company has been conducting since January 1984, stated Henry Wendt, SmithKline's president and chief executive officer.

Warner-Lambert to Issue \$100 Million Notes

Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, N.J., will issue \$100 million of 7½ percent notes due December 1, 1993, priced at par, under the company's existing \$200 million shelf registration. Proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. Co-managing the notes will be Bear Stearns & Co., First Boston Corporation, Goldman Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley Incorporated.

British Petroleum Seeks Tokyo Stock Listing

British Petroleum Company Plc is planning to apply for the listing of its common stock on the Tokyo exchange. The formal listing application is expected to be made in the first quarter of next year, following publication of British Petroleum's results for 1986.

Subject to approval by the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Japanese Ministry of Finance, the listing would be effective by the middle of 1987. BP's shares of American Depository Receipts are already listed in the UK, the US, Canada, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Switzerland.

Sterling Drug to Purchase Up to 2 Million Shares

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has authorized the purchase of up to 2 million of the company's common shares to be used in conjunction with various employee benefit programs and for other corporate purposes. The company has approximately 59 million shares outstanding. Morgan Stanley & Co. will assist Sterling with the purchases.

Hoechst-Celanese Merger Delayed on Antitrust

American Hoechst Corporation and Celanese Corporation have both received requests for additional information from Federal Trade Commission under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act with respect to the tender offer by Hostachem Acquisitions Incorporated, a wholly owned subsidiary of American Hoechst, for all of Celanese's outstanding shares of common stock, convertible preference stock and 7 percent second preferred stock.

Under FTC rules, the purchase of shares by Hostachem may not take place until 10 days after America Hoechst has substantially complied with the FTC request. Both companies said they are in process of complying with the FTC request.

Uniroyal Announces Payment on First Preferred

Uniroyal Inc., New York, said that holders of shares of Uniroyal first preferred stock would receive a final distribution of \$108 per share, comprising the sum of \$100 per share plus accrued but undelivered dividends from 1986 earnings of \$8 per share. The record date for the distribution will be December 5, and payment will be made as soon as practicable, the company stated.

Uniroyal also announced that it is redeeming its 5 ¼ percent convertible subordinated debentures due February 15 at 101.25 percent of their outstanding principal amount. The payment date is expected to be December 18.

As previously announced, a regular dividend of \$2 per share on first preferred stock from 1986 earnings will be paid on December 24 to shareholders of record on December 5.

ImmunoGenetics Posts Strong Third Quarter Gains

ImmunoGenetics, a biotechnology firm headquartered in Vineland, N.J., said its revenue increased 15 percent to \$4.8 million, and operating profit more than doubled for the quarter ended September 30, reflecting the continued strength of its core business operations in poultry vaccines and veterinary pharmaceuticals. Net income for the quarter was \$282,419, or 4 cents per share, as compared with \$37,833, or one cent, in the 1985 period.

Dr. Edward B. Hager, chairman and CEO states that the company is nearing the completion of a major restructuring program that involves exiting from the red meat industry, strengthening existing core operations in poultry vaccines and veterinary pharmaceuticals and expanding into human and veterinary specialty pharmaceuticals.

Symbiotics Raises Revenue, Cuts Loss

Symbiotics Corporation, of San Diego, Calif., one of the top developers and manufacturers of monoclonal antibodies, boosted its second-quarter revenues more than six times to \$1,564,454 from \$147,425 a year earlier, while its net loss in the quarter (ended September 30), was sharply reduced to \$20,602 from \$148,259 last year.

During the quarter, Symbiotics completed a secondary public offering of common stock yielding net proceeds of \$5.8 million which will be used to accelerate the introduction of diagnostic products for humans, stated Edward T. Maggio, president and chief executive officer.

Merck Declares Common Stock Dividend

Directors of Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J.-based pharmaceutical and chemical company, have declared a quarterly dividend of 55 cents per share on the company's common stock, payable January 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 1. The amount of the dividend reflects the stock split that was effective in May of this year.

Alcan to Redeem Sinking Fund Debentures

Aluminum Company of Canada, Montreal, has given notice of redemption on December 29 of all of its outstanding 9 ½ percent sinking fund debentures due March 1, 1988. These debentures, denominated in US dollars, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

OILS, FATS & WAXES

the source. This situation is expected to remain until the first of the year, when crushing facilities tend to see a seasonal pick-up in activity.

OLIVE OIL — The price for Italian B-grade olive oil has fallen off, down to the currently quoted level of \$5.35 per gallon, in drums. Edible Spanish olive oil is still quoted at \$8.00 per gallon, although traders say that they are beginning to see signs of weakness in the market.

One dealer attributes the weaker pricing to a stronger US dollar, while another says that recently introduced subsidies given by the Common Market to Italian and Spanish exporters are responsible.

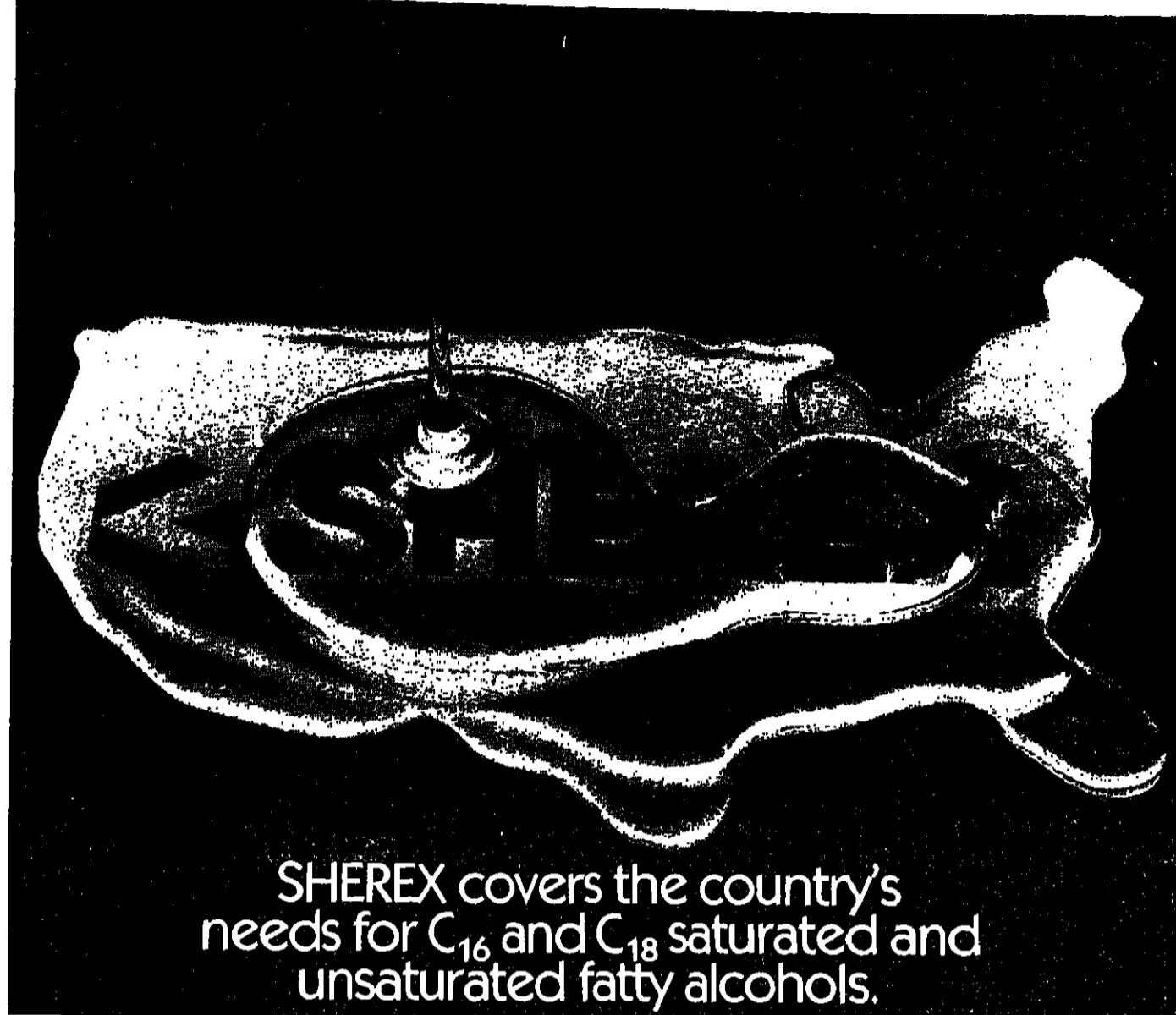
Demand in the US continues to be slow, with one source noting that consumers buying for frying purposes are purchasing the less expensive soybean and cottonseed oils.

Some positive effects can be seen in the demand picture, says another source, from recent advertising campaigns emphasizing the healthful aspects of olive oil, including low cholesterol and ease of digestibility.

MISCELLANEOUS

COCA BUTTER — The spot price for coca butter is quoted at \$2.05 per pound. Domestic demand is said to be down presently, contributing to the weakened pricing. The fall-off in demand is associated with the end of the holiday buying season for candy companies.

Coca butter pricing is falling with that of soybeans, according to an industry source. West African crop is proving larger than expected to be, the source says, which drives prices to ease down.



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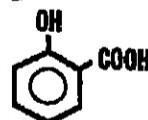
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ORGANIC CHEMICALS FROM RHÔNE-POULENC.



AROMATIC ORGANICS

Phenol Discord

Continued from Page 3

October and November, says one producer; those failures are said to have made January 1 an important date for phenol producers. "Our margins have been squeezed pretty badly," comments one.

Producers say that the low phenol price in the US has discouraged imports of material this year, which have been flowing at only a fraction of the 1985 rate.

Exports have been moving at a moderately heavier clip than last year, and have been particularly strong since July. The falling value of the US dollar is said to have been contributing to these trends.

Phenol production, according to the latest International Trade Commission figures, declined from 738 million pounds in the second quarter to 698 million pounds in the third quarter, a 5.2 percent drop. It is observed that the industry experienced a fair amount of downtime during the latter part of the third quarter.

BTX — Shell Chemical Company increased its benzene contract pricing for December 1 by 5c. per gallon, to 92c. per gallon from 87c. per gallon. This equals the level reported the previous week for Exxon Chemical Americas. Standard Oil Company has a 95c. per gallon posting.

The spot benzene market firmed up last week between 93c. and 93 1/4c. from 92c. per gallon the previous week. Should spot pricing continue to move upward, another round of contract adjustments is believed likely at mid-month. All of the above postings involve temporary voluntary allowances of considerably higher list prices.

"There is plenty of demand, and the market seems to perceive a shortage" of supply, comments a source in explaining the upward price trend. Much of this is tied to Exxon's production problems which have compelled the company to buy substantial amounts of material.

It is pointed out that aromatics pricing, particularly benzene, is "inordinately bullish" relative to crude oil and gasoline values.

The spot toluene market is quoted at 70c. per gallon, unchanged from the week before. It is said that neither supply nor demand are strong. The spot xylene market is quoted between 76 1/4c. and 80c. per gallon.

BENZOYL CHLORIDE — Velsicol Corporation says that, effective immediately, it is raising off-list pricing for tanktrailer and tankcar peroxide-grade benzoyl chloride by 5c. per pound on spot material and as contract terms permit.

The company's list pricing holds steady at 63 1/4c. per pound, as does pricing on drum quantities. A spokesman attributes the off-list adjustment in part to higher labor and waste disposal costs.

Occidental Chemical Corporation, the other domestic producer, increased its bulk off-list pricing by 5c. per pound November 17. CdF. Chimie, North America, the primary supplier of imported material says it "will see how the market responds" to these moves.

One industry source says there has been some price erosion in the market this year related at least in part to CdF's marketing efforts. Producers say that demand for benzene

chloride has grown at a 2 to 3 percent rate.

CYCLOHEXANE — In accordance with the industry-wide pricing formula, the per-gallon December 1 benzene contract price hike translates into a 4.125c. per-gallon increase in cyclohexane pricing to a limit of \$1.05025 for most producers. At least a

fraction of the 1985 rate.

Exports have been moving at a moderately

heavier clip than last year, and have been

particularly strong since July. The falling

value of the US dollar is said to have been

contributing to these trends.

Refrigerated juices in ready-to-drink, concentrated and frozen packages. Coke Foods, division of The Coca-Cola Company, and Tropicana Products, Inc., a division of Beatrice, submitted applications in this category.

Ready-to-eat frozen desserts on a stick, such as fruit and dairy bars, frozen puddings and gelatin. Coke Foods and Tropicana again submitted petitions in this category.

Breath mints submitted by Shaklee Corp.

"We are working closely with our customers to ensure that dozens of consumers' favorite products are readily available," Mr.

Shapiro says.

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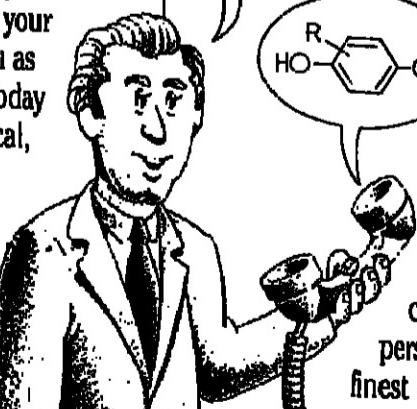
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ALIPHATIC ORGANICS

Ethylene Price Hikes Fail to Follow Derivatives

Ethylene prices remained unchanged in November, despite firmer prices for all its major derivatives. Sources say November contract settlements averaged 14½ cents per pound on the Texas Gulf Coast, the same price as October.

"Three months in a row of ethylene price increases was not likely," one producer commented, "not with raw material costs flat-to-down." Ethylene sellers gained "hard fought" half-penny price increases in both September and October, another source says.

The producer says supply and demand have been in "reasonably" good balance, but the market is not tight enough to force higher prices. Feedstock costs have been mainly flat, sources say. According to Hugh Pylant, Pace Consultants, Houston, ethane prices may be one-half a cent per gallon higher now than in September, but propane and naphtha costs are essentially unchanged. Gas oil prices have risen with the growing demand for heating oil, but producers have been shifting away from it anyway.

As a result, ethylene producers can merely watch as the olefins' major derivatives firm in price. Mr. Pylant notes that liner grade low density polyethylene prices have surged from an average of 24½ cents to 28½ cents per pound since September, while high density polyethylene selling prices have risen from 29½ cents per pound to 32½ cents in November. In addition, styrene prices gained an average of 3 cents in the past two months, ethylene oxide prices have risen 1 cent to 2 cents per pound, and polyvinyl chloride prices have gained 2 cents in two months.

Demand has been rising for these products this year as well. Mr. Pylant projects that total polyethylene production will rise 600 million pounds this year.

VINYL CHLORIDE TO INCREASE
Vinyl chloride output will also increase 600 million pounds this year, while styrene production will jump almost 400 million pounds, Mr. Pylant says. As a result, he projects that ethylene production will reach 32.2 billion pounds this year, up smartly from last year's 29.6 billion pound total.

Several sources commented that a few producers in the Texas Gulf were more concerned with maintaining market share than with boosting ethylene prices. Several major facilities took turnarounds earlier this fall, and one producer says "some producers were afraid of losing market share while their plants were down." A market observer adds, "Some producers are concerned about moving volume, and their short term cash-flow. The buyers know this, and are exploiting it to the hilt."

At present, nearly all operational ethylene plants in the US are on-line. Amoco Chemicals closed a one-billion pound unit in Chicontepec Bayou, Tex., in mid-November. The company says the unit was closed to work arounds down, while some maintenance was done. The unit is due back on line in early December.

Most of the excess material that has contributed to keeping ethylene prices down is concentrated in the Texas Gulf Coast, one observer says. By contrast, he says plants in Louisiana are running full out, and over 1 billion pounds of ethylene a year flow from Texas to the Mississippi River. As a result,

the ethylene market price on the River is a penny to a penny-and-one-half higher than the 14½ cent per pound average quoted in Texas.

Looking ahead, sources say ethylene prices will probably remain flat through December, but producers will launch a major increase for January. One source says low ethylene inventories (1.2 billion pounds as of

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

ALIPHATICS INDEX

The Aliphatic Organics index reflects the prices of 20 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Nov. 28, 1986 | 222.80 |
| Nov. 21, 1986 | 222.80 |
| Oct. 31, 1986 | 222.80 |
| Nov. 28, 1985 | 222.80 |

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

September 30), and a good supply-demand balance will prompt producers to shoot for a large increase regardless of the feedstock cost situation.

BUTADIENE — Prices for this olefin definitely bottomed out at 9¢ per pound for contracts in October and November, and are now showing signs of improving. Several sources say the spot price for butadiene has climbed above contract levels and is nearing 10¢ per pound. However, the market is so snug, that sources say little material is available for spot purchases.

According to one source, Exxon, which does not publish its prices, is asking 12¢ per pound for butadiene in December. While it is unlikely prices will climb this high, producers may be able to move contract prices up to 10¢ per pound.

One source says 11¢ per pound "should be a supportable floor price" for butadiene. By this, he means an 11¢ price would better indicate the snug supply-demand conditions prevailing in the market, while remaining low enough to prevent a new flood of imports.

Meanwhile, propylene prices remained unchanged in November at an average price of 9½¢ per pound for chemical grade material.

The refinery grade market remains snug and prices are quoted at 8¢ to 8½¢ per pound, unchanged for the month. A continuing shift towards lighter feedstocks at olefin plants though, promises to cut into propylene (and butadiene) supplies in the fourth quarter, and may lead to tighter propylene availability in early 1987 and firmer prices.

CAPROLACTAM — Responding to a very tight supply-demand balance in the caprolactam market, Nipro, Inc., Augusta, Ga., says it will boost all off-schedule prices for the nylon 6 precursor by 1½¢ per pound, effective January 1.

Output of caprolactam this year is expected to nearly match the industry's rated capacity of 1.09 billion pounds (CMR 10/13/86). All three producers, Nipro, BASF, and Allied report that their facilities have been run at full capacity for most of the year. It is this market tightness, a Nipro official says, that prompted his company to hike off-list prices. The current market price, he says, ranges from 62 cents per pound to 70 cents per pound, depending on contract sizes.

The Nipro official says that the company made its pricing decision prior to higher contract prices announced for benzene on December 1. Cyclohexane, the raw material for Nipro's caprolactam, is tied to a pricing for-

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DRUGS & FINE CHEMS

tightness, they can't afford to have any material detailed.

Meanwhile, crude imports are down almost 39 percent, to 2.26 million pounds, from 3.69 million pounds. However, five times more resublimed material has come in through September, compared to last year (1.7 million pounds, compared to 339,000 pounds). One observer claims the same amount of iodine is coming to the US, but the government is classifying more of it as resublimed. Together, this year's crude and resublimed iodine imports are almost the same as last year's total.

ENZYMES — The price of enzymes used in starch processing have been increasing in 1986 because of currency fluctuations and a "truce" in sorts in the price war which had raged since the early 1980's.

Since May, Miles Laboratories, Novo Laboratories and Enzyme Technology Corporation have all raised prices for either glucoamylase or alpha amylase, or both. The most recent increase, for both products, came with Novo's late-October announcement of its 1987 contract prices.

Miles' prices stand at \$3.50 per liter for glucoamylase and \$1.75 per pound for alpha amylase. Miles carries prices of \$3.50 per liter for glucoamylase, \$4.50 per liter for alpha amylase, and \$3.25 per liter for industrial-grade glucoamylase. Miles also has two industrial-grade alpha amylase products, which cost \$2.20 per liter and \$4.40 per liter, respectively. Enzyme Technology, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Great Lakes Chemical Corp., prices glucoamylase at \$3.50 per liter.

Despite recent increases, however, suppliers are not satisfied. "The current prices are unacceptably low," complains a source. "There's been a price war among the companies. Now, some of that is relaxed. Everyone would like to see prices going back up." Another source agrees, commenting that "beginning in 1983, prices began to decline rather dramatically, and continued every year," until 1986. This year, say suppliers, profitability became too low to justify a price war.

Currency fluctuations have added more pressure to the market, claim suppliers. One source noted that his company supplements its domestic material with imported product, and that the falling dollar further exacerbated that market.

One source points out that when his company's prices peaked in the early 1980's they were, on average, 1½ times greater than

they were before this year's increases, a source says that, in some cases, a company's prices halved.

Suppliers say there is still pressure in prices are announced, says a source, yet prices will probably continue to rise. Typically, contracts are signed on a yearly basis.

Demand is steady, between 3 and 5 percent. Suppliers note that demand grew rapidly about five years ago, but has since stabilized.

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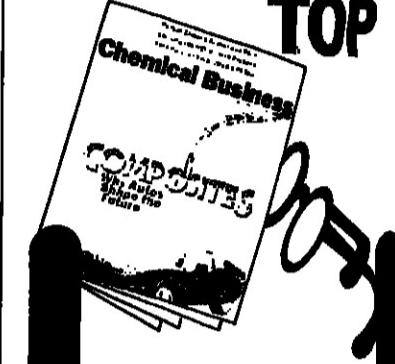
IACINAMIDE USP — Relly Tar &

Chemical has joined the list of producers

in

niacinamide USP prices (CMR, 11/1/86 p. 22). Effective immediately, Relly's new list prices are: \$6.50 per kilo for orders of 1,000 kilos and more; \$6.75 per kilo for orders ranging from 250 kilos to 950 kilos; and \$10 per kilo for orders under 250 kilos. These prices are about \$1.00 per kilo higher than previous quotes, a Relly spokesman says.

REACH THE TOP



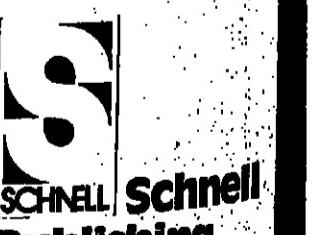
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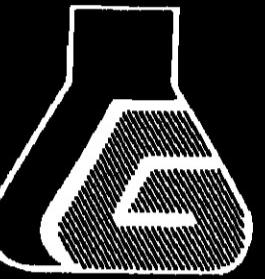
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Chemistry Labs in Academe Are Getting New, Smaller Look

By "thinking small," a Merrimack College chemistry professor and his colleagues have revolutionized the teaching of chemistry at the nation's colleges.

Dr. Ronald M. Pike, professor of chemistry at the North Andover, Catholic colleges, along with Drs. Dana A. Mayo and Samuel S. Butcher, both professors of chemistry at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, have developed the "microscale organic chemistry laboratory." Over the past five years, the three chemists reduced the scale of many classic laboratory experiments a hundred-fold and some a thousand-fold, using smaller quantities of chemicals and much smaller laboratory equipment — beakers the size of shot glasses, syringes instead of pipettes, flasks with a diameter less than that of a quarter, and test tubes about the length of a cigarette.

Facing the expensive and difficult redesign of overcrowded and inadequately-ventilated chemistry facilities, the three chemists began working on the concept as an alternative.

"The microscale concept reduces a college's annual cost of teaching organic chemistry by about 30 percent," Dr. Pike explained.

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"It dramatically reduces toxic emissions and toxic waste and virtually eliminates the danger of fire and explosions."

And Dr. Pike pointed out that the quality of chemistry instruction actually improves with students using smaller quantities of chemicals and scaled down versions of laboratory equipment.

"Students are able to do more experiments in each session, they are forced to be extremely accurate, and they are required to concentrate harder. In addition, college students can now perform experiments that used to be possible only in graduate research institutions."

Despite initial skepticism from colleagues, the Merrimack College professor and his two associates scaled down hundreds of experiments. The three professors developed not only the methodology of conducting the experiments but the necessary laboratory equipment, as well. Msrs. Pike, Mayo and Butcher have traveled around the country the past year explaining the concept at meetings of teachers, faculty and chemists.

A number of colleges and schools across the country, including Baylor, Brandeis, Boston College and Villanova, have already adopted the microscale laboratory concept. Pike and his colleagues have even authored the textbook, "Microscale Organic Laboratory," published earlier this year by John Wiley and Sons.

The three were honored last week by the Charles A. Dana Foundation in the words of the citation, "for pioneering the microscale organic chemistry laboratory — an innovation with pedagogical, public health and financial benefits that are revolutionizing the laboratory instruction of 200,000 college students a year ... (Yours is) a pioneering achievement in higher education."

API Overview On Soil Cleanup

An overview of recent research by the American Petroleum Institute on cleanup of soil contaminated by motor fuels will be presented December 3 in New Orleans by Dr. Bruce J. Bauman, a staff associate of the API Marketing Department.

The presentation will be among several research papers presented at the joint annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America, and the Soil Science Society of America.

Dr. Bauman will discuss API research to new methods to decontaminate soils, including such processes as natural biodegradation of petroleum products, and stimulation of these natural methods.

Many of the components of motor fuel are biodegradable by naturally-occurring microorganisms. Research has shown that the process can be activated and increased by adding oxygen and nutrients to soil. Hydrogen peroxide, a common household product, has been shown to stimulate such microbial activity in soil, helping to prompt biodegradation of gasoline.

Another method of removing motor fuel from soil is soil venting, or drawing air through soil, giving fuel in the soil the chance to evaporate. This method is helpful in decontamination of groundwater as well as soil.

Ciba-Geigy Drug Okayed by FDA For Bone Disease

U.S. Food & Drug Administration has approved for marketing the first synthetic human calcitonin for victims of Paget's disease of the bone, an often debilitating and deforming bone disease, according to Ciba-Geigy.

It is estimated that about 50,000 individuals in this country are currently receiving treatment, although in many cases this treatment is symptomatic rather than specific for the disease. While for many victims the disease is not so severe as to warrant treatment, for others current therapy has not been proven satisfactory.

The other available form of treatment is salmon calcitonin, which shares the benefits of human calcitonin but has problems not shared by human calcitonin.

Calcitonins are naturally occurring peptide hormones. They target calcitonin receptors in osteoclasts and reduce the activity of the osteoclasts. Because salmon calcitonin differs structurally from human calcitonin, the human body recognizes it as a foreign substance and commonly builds antibodies. As a result, allergies can develop or the drug may lose effectiveness over time.

Cibacalcin, however, has the advantage of being identical to the human hormone. Antibody formation, therefore, is rare; and long-term effective therapy is possible in all but a very few cases.

The most common side effects of human and other calcitonins are nausea and/or flushing of the skin after the injection. These occur in a minority of patients, are usually mild and transient and often improve over the course of treatment. Bedtime administration often minimizes these effects, as may dose adjustment.

Cibacalcin will be available in prepackaged syringes, which makes self-administration easy and practical. Each syringe will contain a 0.5 mg dose. Initial recommended treatment will be one injection daily. Based on patient response to therapy, maintenance dosage may be reduced to injections two or three times weekly.

It is present. Diagnosis is generally based upon X-ray examination. Left untreated, the disease can often lead to fractures and degeneration of the hip joint.

Before "Cibacalcin" (calcitonin-human for injection) was approved, there were only two available forms of therapy for Paget's disease. One, etibronate disodium, binds to bone crystal and, as a result, decreases breakdown of the bone. The problem with etibronate disodium is that it can also prevent bone from mineralizing properly. Hence, the new bone is not as strong as old bone.

In addition, because it causes impaired bone mineralization, etibronate disodium cannot be given continuously. According to product labeling, the drug must be given for periods of no longer than six months followed by drug-free intervals of three months.

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DuPont Fined On TSCA Rule

In a settlement with Environmental Protection Agency's enforcement office, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has agreed to pay \$100,000 for violating the pre-manufacture notification rule of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

The agency issued an administrative complaint in February against DuPont for manufacturing chemical substances, between November 1984 and April 1985, that were not listed on the TSCA Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances.

Section 5 of TSCA prohibits the manufacture or import of a chemical which does not appear on the TSCA inventory unless the manufacturer notifies the EPA administrator at least 90 days before manufacturing or importing the substance.

EPA says the company failed to submit pre-manufacture notifications for these particular chemical substances.

The agency says it cannot identify the chemicals involved in the case because DuPont has declared them confidential business information under section 14 of TSCA.

rope. "Royalene" is a registered trademark of Uniroyal Chemical Company.

Major uses of EPDM include automotive sponge, single-ply roofing membranes, automotive and appliance hoses, specialty tire and tube applications, impact modifiers to molded rubber products.

Existing European Enichem products will be converted and expanded to produce the EPDM. Start-up is planned for early 1988 with initial capacity comparable with other major producers. The marketing efforts of the joint venture will be supported with technical service laboratories in Europe.

Biologics Rules Proposed by USDA

Department of Agriculture is proposing establishment rules for state approval of experimental veterinary biologics. The rules would allow state approval of experimental veterinary biologics shipped within the state where they are produced or out of the country.

The proposal establishes the criteria for accepting a state licensing program for veterinary biological products and manufacturers. A state would be required to identify each manufacturer and each product to be licensed by the state, and to provide a system of review and oversight.

"Recent amendments to the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act require federal and state approvals before veterinary biologics researchers can license applicants to ship experimental veterinary biologics intrastate or out of the country," says Bert W. Hawkins, administrator of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

"Prior to these amendments, experimental veterinary biologics in many cases could be shipped intrastate or exported without being licensed or approved by either a state or USDA," he says.

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Bristol-Myers Granted Motion

Bristol-Myers Company says that a motion by McNeilab, Inc., a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, to set aside a Federal judge's earlier decision in favor of Bristol-Myers has been denied in the US District Court in Philadelphia.

In his written order, Judge Clifford Scott Green also granted Bristol-Myers company's motion to dismiss McNeilab's amended and supplemental complaint.

Judge Green had entered a decision on September 8, 1986, ruling in favor of Bristol-Myers Company in a lawsuit brought by McNeilab challenging advertising of the superiority of two "Nuprin" tablets over "Extra Strength Tylenol." McNeilab manufactures "Extra Strength Tylenol." Following a trial on the merits in August, the court found that McNeilab had not demonstrated that the Nuprin commercial was false or misleading and entered final judgment in favor of Bristol-Myers Company, dismissing the lawsuit.

In his earlier September 8 dismissal of the lawsuit brought by McNeilab, Judge Green said, "Because I find that two tablets is one of the authorized doses of Nuprin, I conclude that neither the Lanham Act nor the common law is violated by the commercial pointing out the superiority of Nuprin when taken in an authorized dose of two tablets."

In figures released by the Department of Commerce, imports of textiles and apparel from January through October increased 19 percent over the same period last year. Imports of textiles alone increased 24 percent during this time.

In October, textile and apparel imports reached 986 million square yards, a 7.5 percent increase over October 1985. This is the highest import level for the month of October in history.

The textile and apparel trade deficit for the first 10 months of the year reached another record level of \$17.8 billion. This is a 16.7 percent increase over the same period in 1985.

Eastman Kodak Picks Headquarters

Eastman Kodak Company has selected Pennsylvania as the headquarters location for its Pharmaceuticals Division.

Kodak expects to relocate about 100 employees to the new location, which it expects

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PERFUMES & FLAVORINGS

Citronella Oil Prices Increase As Availability, Imports Drop

Citronella oil prices firmed last week in light of decreased availability and estimates that material production will remain low in the near future. Consumption continues unabated, sources report, and a tighter market is predicted.

Spot prices for Chinese, Indonesian and South American citronella oil increased 10 cents to 20 cents per pound last week to \$2.70 per pound, responding to greater increases for shipping prices. Quotes on current shipping prices range from \$5.30 per kilo, cost and freight New York, for South American and Chinese material to \$5.75 per kilo from resellers in Hong Kong and London.

"The biggest reason," says an essential oils broker, "seems to be the shortage out of China." An importer agrees, citing reports that Chinese farmers switched crops in the last year: "Local demand in China and low prices have caused farmers to leave citronella oil alone and plant higher yield items like pepper and cotton."

The oils broker also regards Chinese demand a factor in the international citronella oil pricing. "They are so low on material they must be consuming it internally because they had to renege on some contracts." Another broker says he knows of no such breaching of contracts but that less offers are coming from China. "Offers from China are so scarce they're almost impossible to get."

Another indication of lessening availability says one broker, is the low-volume level at which transactions have been made: "Sales have been done at very low levels, a rate of only 5 or 10 tons per purchase."

INDONESIAN CITRONELLA

Indonesian, or Javan, citronella oil has also been encountering problems in the US, according to industry sources, unrelated to the Chinese material but compounding the tightness of the citronella oil market.

Working against Javan citronella oil is the fact that it is already higher priced than the Chinese, South American or Ceylonese materials, causing it to be released to other countries rather than the US (CMR, 10/6/86, pg. 31). Also, according to an essential oils broker, "there has been some speculation that there's more water than normal in the Javan oil."

Another broker denies that water levels are above normal: "Since it is steam distilled, you always have a water content, but it has not varied to any great degree." Regardless of difference of opinion, he explains, offers are becoming so rare that any citronella oil on the market gets snapped up. "People are buying whatever they can get their hands on so they can run their businesses."

Imports in September, 1986 reflect the in-

"inventories could be depleted relatively soon," says one source.

"Since fewer and fewer offers are being made," says an essential oils importer, "it remains to be seen whether availability will be able to meet demand in 1987, but the importers suggest citronella oil will be very tight."

ESSENTIAL OILS

CASSIA OIL — Cassia oil shipping prices experienced further weakening last week in the wake of reports that Chinese suppliers for the market gets snapped up. "People are buying whatever they can get their hands on so they can run their businesses."

Large inventories are still in evidence, ac-

PERFUMES & FLAVORS

cording to industry sources, from the 1985 sales, and this has left the Chinese offers extended without takers. "Demand has not picked up demonstrably," says an essential oils importer. "Not a lot of material is being moved." Sources anticipate the cassia oil market will soften into December but then level off as demand returns.

CINNAMON BARK OIL — Sources say prices for cinnamon bark oil should firm in the next few weeks as reports of too little rainfall are considered likely to affect production. Recent spot quotes reflect market uncertainty as some essential brokers list cinnamon bark oil (60 percent cinnamaldehyde) anywhere from \$80 to \$150 per pound.

The monsoon season in Sri Lanka stretches from late July through September and if rainfall during this period is insufficient then production is cut back. "When the monsoon rains finally do come," says a representative of the Sri Lankan embassy, "they came very late and very weak." He adds that coconut oil production will also suffer from this dry summer.

An essential oils broker attributes the discrepancy in spot pricing for cinnamon bark oil less to anticipated shortages of material than to the wide range of quality on the market. "It depends on the quality," he says, "and the percentages of natural cinnamaldehyde."

LITSEA CUBEBA OIL — Litsea cubeba oil shipping prices advanced last week for some of the same reasons citronella oil firmed. Prices went from \$4.80 per kilo cost and freight insured to over \$5.30 per kilo same basis.

The local Chinese farmers opted out of this because of the low returns they had been getting," says an essential oils broker, explaining that other crops such as cotton yielded better profit margins. Another source suggests that the prices will continue to firm as the demand for litsea cubeba oil will be constant while the availability may decline.

SEEDS & SPICES

CLOVES — Spot prices for cloves from most points of origin slipped last week 5¢ to 10¢ per pound. Offers are reportedly being made at lower levels for 1987 delivery and the effect has been to soften the spot market.

Prices for 1987 delivery had been as high as \$2.25 per pound in mid-October, but have stalled due to reports of plentiful supply to the current levels of \$1.95 per pound. Spot prices fell from \$2.30 per pound for Madagascan and Brazilian cloves last week to \$1.85 per pound. Prices for delivery in December, 1986 have declined 10¢ to \$2.20 per pound.

The only cloves to remain untouched by the falling 1987 delivery prices are the Ceylon hand-picked, which are holding steady at \$3.15 per pound.

Mobil Polystyrene

Continued from Page 3

poly had not made a formal announcement of a price increase. Arco Chemical Company also has not made a price announcement for January.

Given the tightness in the polystyrene market, many producers are looking at ways to increase production rates. Chevron, for example, is boosting line at its 440-million-pound-per-year plant at Marietta, Ohio. So far, the company reports it has increased production rates for three of the plant's eight lines.

Pina is entering an "expansion-consolidation phase" involving the expansion of its Calumet City, Ill., plant into Carville. The company's overall polystyrene capacity is expected to remain virtually unchanged, at 41 million to 420 million pounds annually. Dow, with approximately 830 million pounds of polystyrene capacity, is looking at incremental expansions, the company says, while Polysar, which recently acquired Monsanto's polystyrene business, is "at the point of trying to understand what we have," the company says. Polysar's US polystyrene

capacity now stands at an estimated 700 million pounds, with another 180 million pounds of capacity in Canada.

Huntsman plans to form a 50-50 joint venture with General Electric to complete construction and operate a new polystyrene plant in Selkirk, N.Y. Capacity figures haven't been disclosed, but Huntsman says the plant is expected to come on line in the first quarter of 1988.

Earlier this year, Arco bought an expandable polystyrene plant from Georgia-Pacific and the company is about finished with an expansion project for its "Dylark" styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer.

Most say extra capacity is needed to meet demand for polystyrene, but one of the smaller producers of the material hopes the industry is realistic about its expansion activities, noting the overcapacity troubles of the past.

While the market for polystyrene is strong now, this producer observes, extra capacity is scheduled to come on stream just when the business is likely to be in a downturn.

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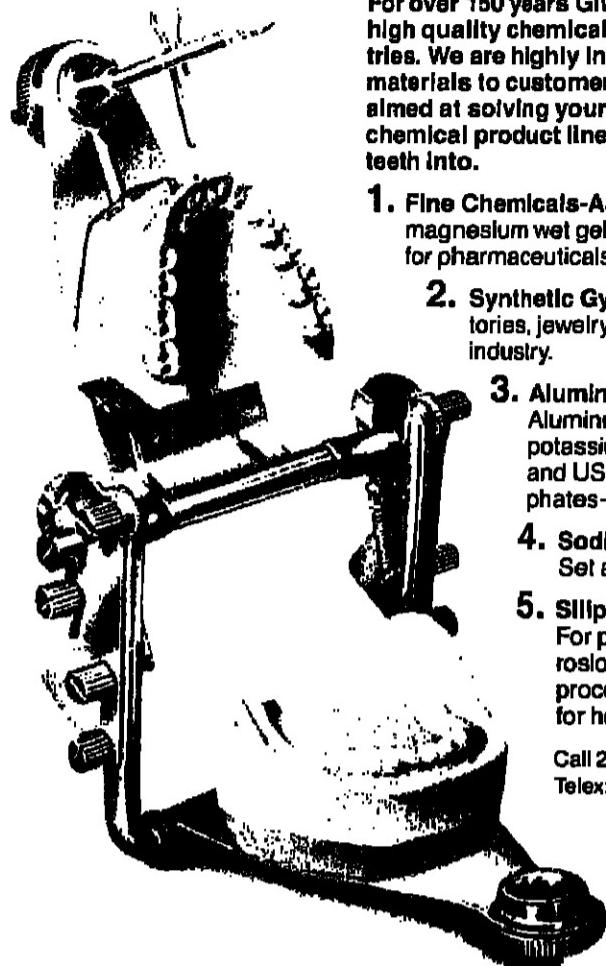
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COATINGS & PLASTICS

Continued from Page 31

producers complain that market prices have been softening gradually since June. During the first half of the year, the average market price was close to list, and high tint material stood at \$1.50 per pound. It is now selling for around \$1.40 per pound.

Part of this price erosion is a function of year-end slowdowns, they say. Finished goods imports, particularly from China, are also said to play a role in depressing prices. Producers disagree as to the extent of the Chinese import presence; one relates that imports have risen this year, while another says they have fallen slightly since last year. All agree, however, that Chinese material is having a definite impact on domestic pricing. Less imported material is coming in from the EEC, producers report, largely as a result of currency value shifts.

Off-list discounts have become the norm for high volume customers, with 5 to 10 percent discounts common, producers say.

While selling prices have eroded, raw material costs are going up. Metal raw material test prices have risen 10 percent in the past four months, and supplies, while adequate, are tight.

While one producer feels that 1986 will be a strong demand year and expects the domestic market to reach 42 to 44 million pounds this year, most feel that the 1986 market will repeat last year's lackluster performance.

Supplies of raw material from South Africa, Bolivia and China are adequate; more Chinese material is available this year, but producers say it is of questionable quality.

ORGANIC PEROXIDES — The Noury Chemicals Division of Akzo Chemie America will be raising both list and off-list prices for its line of organic peroxide products effective January 1, the company announced last week. The 5 percent increase, needed to offset recent increases in labor, operating insurance and raw material costs, will affect prices for "Trigonox" peroxyesters and peroxyketals, "Perkadox" solid peroxydicarbonates, "Cadox" silicone pastes and dry benzoyl peroxide (BPO) formulations and "Cade" powder grade BPO.

New prices for products purchased in quantities of 500 pounds or more are as follows: "Trigonox 29-B75," \$4.63 per pound; "Trigonox BPIC," \$7.35; "Trigonox F-C50," \$2.43; "Trigonox 97-C75," \$5.29; "Cadox TS-50," \$12.60; "Cadox BS," \$7.79; "Cadox PS," \$17.42; "Cadox BFE-50," \$2.63; "Cadox BTA," \$2.00; "Cadox BPO 78 Powder," \$8.20; "Perkadox 16," \$10.50. Prices for commodity liquid grades of BPO will not be affected.

Despite overcapacity in the BPO and methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP) markets, July price increases were successful. Prices for BPO have been depressed for some time, producers explain.

Overcapacity is less of a problem in the peroxydicarbonate market; industry production is said to be running at 80 to 85 percent of capacity.

PLASTICS MATERIALS

POLYPROPYLENE — Two major producers of polypropylene will increase market prices for the resin in January. Fina Oil & Chemical Company is raising prices for all

grades of "Fina" (formerly "Dypro") polypropylene resin by 3¢ per pound, effective January 1. Similarly, Himont USA will increase prices for its "Pro-Fax" resins by 4¢ per pound, effective January 5.

Demand has been exceedingly strong, producers report, and there has been no fall-off of export levels.

Currently, capacity utilization rates are said to range between 95 percent and 98 percent of effective total. No capacity expansion has yet been announced, although Himont recently restarted some idled capacity. Generally, producers feel there is still enough capacity on standby to handle current demand.

POLYSTYRENE — Amoco Chemical Company and Mobil Chemical Corporation will be raising prices for all grades of polystyrene by 3¢ per pound, effective January 1, the companies announced last week. They join most other producers in the price initiative.

year, sales for the BASF Group fell 5.7 percent to \$13.9 billion, while pre-tax profits dipped 12.7 percent from the first nine months of 1985 to \$966 million. Despite this the company has boosted capital expenditures by 14.5 percent in 1986 to \$781 million.

For BASF AG, the German operations of the BASF group, sales slipped 7.3 percent in the first nine months of 1986 to \$6.4 billion. Of that total, domestic sales were down 9.2 percent to \$2.4 billion, while exports from Germany slipped 6.1 percent to just under \$4 billion.

Expansions and acquisitions in North America, including the acrylic acid capacity expansion at Freeport, Tex., and the purchase of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's oil and gas business, led to a 46 percent upturn in sales and a 6 percent increase in earnings for BASF Corporation, the company says.

He adds, however, that the synthetic compound neither lowers the levels of alcohol in the body nor affects other aspects of intoxication, such as respiratory depression or coma.

"The drug probably has many clinical implications," says Dr. Sudak. "Using it, we may be able to find out what makes the alcoholic drink, the anti-inhibitory effects, anti-nausea effects, and so on. If the compounds that block these reinforcing effects, we might have a drug that could be used to treat alcoholic patients."

The drug was developed in Europe by Hoffmann-La Roche as an agent to block the effects of its sedative diazepam, or "Valium."

Work was halted when the company discovered

other more efficient drugs for that use.

Research resumed a year ago after scientists at the health institute noticed its effects on alcohol. They found that rats receiving a dose of the compound did not become intoxicated from a subsequent dose of ethanol.

The rat given an intoxicating injection of ethanol sobered up within three minutes after getting the compound, currently known as 19-4513.

BASF Earnings Seen Higher Now

BASF Group says third quarter earnings exceeded year earlier levels for the first time this year, but lower pricing for products, and currency fluctuations have contributed to an overall decline in the Group's sales and earnings for the first nine months of the year.

The company says its worldwide businesses benefited in the third quarter "from a significant turnaround" in the trademark's relationship with the US dollar and the low price of oil and gas. However for the first nine months of the

year, sales for the BASF Group fell 5.7 percent to \$13.9 billion, while pre-tax profits dipped 12.7 percent from the first nine months of 1985 to \$966 million. Despite this the company has boosted capital expenditures by 14.5 percent in 1986 to \$781 million.

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Alcohol Reversal Is Seen Possible With New Drug

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POLYSTYRENE — Amoco Chemical Company will be raising prices for all grades of polystyrene by 3¢ per pound, effective January 1, the companies announced last week. They join most other producers in the price initiative.

A drug that quickly reverses or prevents the intoxicating effects of alcohol is under investigation by researchers at the National Institute of Mental Health.

"We have a drug that appears to block some of the effects of ethanol," says Dr. Peter D. Sudak, principle author of a paper to be published in the next issue of the Journal Science.

He adds, however, that the synthetic compound neither lowers the levels of alcohol in the body nor affects other aspects of intoxication, such as respiratory depression or coma.

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CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

This chemical prices section contains spot quotations and/or list prices of suppliers of chemicals and related materials on a New York or other indicated basis. The listings are based on price information obtained from suppliers. Note that posted prices do not necessarily represent levels at which transactions actually may have occurred. They do not represent bid and asked prices, nor a range of prices over the week. Price ranges may represent quotations of different suppliers as well as differences in quantity, quality and location. All matters under this heading are fully covered by copyright.

An Index of weekly chemical market reports is on the back cover.

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| Abies alba, dims..... | kilo | 24.00 | 27.00 | | | |
| Acetalddehyde, 95%, tanks, frit. std. lb. | .37 | - | | | | |
| Prices fc. higher in West. | | | | | | |
| Acetaminophen (see N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol) | | | | | | |
| Acetamide, tech., flaked, bgs. t.i., f.o.b. works..... | lb. | 1.29 | - | | | |
| Acetanilid, tech., tanks, divd. E..... | lb. | .25 | - | | | |
| Acetyl anhydride, tanks, f.o.b. lb. | .43½ | - | | | | |
| Acetic anhydride prices fc. higher in West. | | | | | | |
| Acetosacetalinide, dims. t.i., divd. | lb. | 1.29 | - | | | |
| Acetoacet-o-anselidide, dims. t.i., divd. | lb. | 2.70 | - | | | |
| Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, dims. t.i., divd. | lb. | 2.85 | - | | | |
| Acetoacet-o-toluidide, dims. t.i., divd. | lb. | 1.58 | - | | | |
| Acetoacet-m-xylidide, dims. t.i., divd. | lb. | 3.33 | - | | | |
| Acetone, tanks, divd. E..... | lb. | .25 | - | | | |
| divd. Zone 2 (Calif.) | lb. | .27 | - | | | |
| divd. Zone 3 (W. of Rockies excluding Calif.) | lb. | .27 | - | | | |
| Acetonitrile, tanks, frit. std. | lb. | .53 | .54½ | | | |
| Acetophenetidin (see Phenacetin). | | | | | | |
| Acetophenone, tech. tanks, f.o.b. works..... | lb. | .76 | .85 | | | |
| perfume grade, extra, cns. | lb. | 2.15 | - | | | |
| N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, c.i., t.i. works..... | kilo | 5.95 | 6.84 | | | |
| Acetylene black, imp., 50% compressed, 12½-lb. bgs. c.i., t.i. frit. extra..... | lb. | .96 | - | | | |
| 100%, 25-lb. bgs. same basis..... | lb. | .95½ | - | | | |
| Acetylene tetrabromide, tanks, f.o.b. works..... | lb. | .87 | - | | | |
| Acetylsalicylic acid, USP (see Aspirin). | | | | | | |
| Acetyltributyl citrate, bulk, f.o.b. works..... | lb. | 1.28 | - | | | |
| Acetyltrimethyl citrate, bulk, f.o.b. works..... | lb. | 2.06 | - | | | |
| Acrolein, tech. tanks, works..... | lb. | .62 | - | | | |
| Acrylamide, solid, t.i. works..... | lb. | 1.00 | - | | | |
| soln., 100% basis tanks, works. lb. | .74 | .77 | | | | |
| Acrylic acid, glacial, reg., tanks, divd. | lb. | .67 | - | | | |
| tech. tanks, frit. std. | lb. | .60 | - | | | |
| Acrylonitrile, tanks, works..... | lb. | .39½ | .45½ | | | |
| Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene resin, high-impact, nat. t.i. dims. divd. | lb. | 1.05 | 1.12 | | | |
| medium-impact, nat. same basis lb. | 1.05 | 1.08 | | | | |
| Acrylic acid, cns. same basis, hydrated, white, bulk, same basis | | | | | | |
| 100-lb. bgs., same basis | ton | 190.00 | | | | |
| Aluminum acetate, basic, dims. t.i., works. | lb. | 3.25 | | | | |
| Aluminum chloride, anhyd., soln. 500-600 lb. dims. c.i. t.i. works, frit. equilid. | lb. | .53 | | | | |
| bulk, same basis | lb. | .48 | | | | |
| semi-bulk bins, same basis | lb. | .52 | | | | |
| Aluminum chloride, coml., soln. 32° tanks, works | ton | 15.00 | | | | |
| ret. dims. c.i. works | ton | 12.00 | | | | |
| non-ret. dims. same basis | ton | 20.00 | | | | |
| Aluminum formate, dibasic, liq. 6% | | | | | | |
| Al ₂ O ₃ t.i. works | lb. | .55 | | | | |
| Aluminum hydrate (see Alumina, hydrated) | | | | | | |
| Aluminum hydroxide, dried, gel, NF. 75-lb. dims. c.i. t.i. works, lb. | 2.75 | 3.50 | | | | |
| Aluminum metal, 89½% or more, 50-lb. pigs., 30,000-lb. lots, frit. std. | lb. | .78 | | | | |
| Aluminum oxide amorphous (see Alumina, calcined). | | | | | | |
| Aluminum paste, leafing grade, std. lining, 2,400 lb. lots, divd. | lb. | 1.40 | | | | |
| lining, extra-fine, same basis | lb. | 1.98 | 2.14 | | | |
| Aluminum phenolsulfonate, purif., 100-kilo dims. t.i. | kilo | 6.48 | | | | |
| Aluminum powder, leafing grade, std. lining, 2,400 lb. lots, divd. | lb. | 3.17 | | | | |
| extra fine, lining, same basis | lb. | 4.04 | | | | |
| Aluminum stearate, bgs. c.i. | lb. | 1.25 | 1.38 | | | |
| Aluminum sulfate, coml. prod., 100-lb. bgs. c.i. works, frit. equilid., basis 17% Al ₂ O ₃ East and Gulf Coast. | ton | 205.00 | | | | |
| West Coast | ton | 220.80 | | | | |
| Eq. tanks, N.E. same basis | ton | 146.00 | | | | |
| iron-free, dry, bgs. c.i. same basis | ton | 300.00 | | | | |
| Eq. tanks, same basis | ton | 226.00 | 285.00 | | | |
| Aluminum sulfate, USP, gran., dims. lb. Aminoacetic acid, USP, dims. 20,000 lbs., f.o.b. works. | lb. | | .337 | | | |
| tech. t.i. same basis | lb. | 2.12 | | | | |
| p-Aminobenzoic acid, 1,000 kilos or more, dims. f.o.b. works, kilo | lb. | 1.88 | | | | |
| 2-Amino-4-chlorophenol dry and grd. 14,000 lbs. or more, frit. std. lb. | 5.79 | | | | | |
| Aminoethyl ethanolamine, tanks, frit. collect. | lb. | 1.33½ | | | | |
| N-Aminostyryl piperazine, tanks, f.o.b. frit. collect. | lb. | 1.05 | | | | |
| 2-Amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol dims. f.o.b. works | lb. | 1.82 | | | | |

ABBREVIATIONS

THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE CHEMICAL MARKETPLACE

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| alpha | G./Centigrade | E./East | inc./Included | o./ortho | secs./seconds |
| id./allowed | cbs./carboys | e.p./end point | Indust./Industrial | ord./ordinary | sp.g./specific gravity |
| morph./amorphous | c.c./cubic centimeters | equid./equalized | kgs./kegs | oz./ounce | ship./shipment |
| MP/American melting point | CD/completely denatured | exp./expressed | I./laevo | P/phosphorus | soln./solution |
| hyd./anhydrous | e.i./coast insurance freight | extr./extracted | lb./pound | P-para | std./standard |
| OAC/Association of Official Agricultural Chemists | cl./carload | F./Fahrenheit | I.C./less carload | Pac./Pacific | syn./synthetic |
| p.a./available phosphoric acid | cns./cans | f.a.s./free algalide ferment/fermentation | I.L./less truckload | pf./proof | tanke./railroad tankcars |
| prox./approximately | coml./commercial conc./concentrated | f.f.a./free fatty acid | liq./liquid | phos./phosphate | tech./technical |
| rtt./artificial | cp./chemically pure | f.i.c./free from chlorine | m-/meta | phot./photographic | terr./territory |
| STM/American Society for Testing & Materials | cps./centipoises | f.i.f./free from prussic acid | m.a.s./mixed aniline point | pkgs./packages | t.l./truckload |
| | crys./crystalline | fib./fiber | meg./microgram | powd./powdered | ton/refters to short ton of 2,000 pounds |
| | cs./cases | f.o.b./free on board | mits./manufacturers | precip./precipitated | TVA/temporary voluntary allowance |
| | ctns./cartons | f.p./freezing point | min./minimum | prod./producer | t.w./tankwagon |
| | cyls./cylinnders | frt./freight | mol./molten | pt./point | USP/United States Pharmacopoeia |
| | | g-/gamma | m.p./melting point | pulv./pulverized | via./viscopak |
| | | gal./gallon | | puri./purified | VMAP/varnish makers & painters |
| | d-/dextro | g.p./general purpose | | redist./redistilled | |
| | dbl./double | gran./granular | | refd./refined | |
| | densit./density | grd./ground | | refy./refinery | |
| | deut.-dext./deuterio- | i.b.p./initial boiling point | | resub./resublimed | |
| | thly distilled | imp./imported | | ret./returnable | |
| | d/dextro-laevo | | | SD/specially denatured | |
| | dist./distilled | | | a.d./single distilled | W/West |
| | distr./distributor | | | SE/Southeast | whse./warehouse |
| | divd./delivered | | | sec./secondary | w.w./water-white |
| | drums./drums | | | | |
| | dom./domestic | | | | |
| | xs./boxes | | | | |

NOTE: A unit-ton is 1 percent of 2,000 pounds of the basic constituent or other standard of the material percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the unit-ton price shown in Chemical Marketing Reports, giving the result in U.S. dollars per ton.

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Carbon black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works. | lb. | .240 | .280 |
| bags, c.i. works | lb. | .270 | .290 |
| Intermediate-super-abrasion (ISAF). | lb. | .25 | - |
| bgs., c.i. works | lb. | .28 | - |
| super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i., works. | lb. | .31 | - |
| bgs., c.i. works | lb. | .4060 | - |
| semi-reinforcing (SRF), bulk, c.i., works. | lb. | .210 | - |
| bgs., c.i. works | lb. | .240 | - |
| Carbon black, thermal, medium, bgs. c.i. works. | lb. | .30 | .30% |
| bulk, c.i. works | lb. | .32 | .34% |
| Carbon black oil, barge, f.o.b. Gulf refineries | bbls. | 10.50 | 12.50 |
| f.o.b. W. coast refineries | bbls. | 10.50 | 12.50 |
| Carbon disulfide, l.c., f.o.b. works ton | 420.00 | - | |
| Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dims., c.i., frt. alid. | lb. | .36 | - |
| tech., dims., c.i., t.l., frt. alid. | lb. | .31 | - |
| tank transport (mn. 4,000 gals.) frt. alid. | lb. | .24 | - |
| Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC). | | | |
| Cardamom oil, #F, bogs. | lb. | 60.00 | - |
| Cardamoms, decor, Guatemalan, green, Guatemalan, bogs. | lb. | 2.90 | - |
| Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, divd. | lb. | 6.75 | 7.50 |
| Carnauba wax, Parahyba, No. 1, yellow, bgs., ton lots. | lb. | 135.00 | 140.00 |
| Ceara, No. 1, yellow, bgs., ton lots. | lb. | 1.95 | 2.05 |
| North Country, No. 2, refined, bgs., ton lots. | lb. | 1.75 | 1.90 |
| Carnauba wax, North Country No. 3, centrifuged, bogs., ton lots. | lb. | 1.55 | 1.65 |
| North Country, No. 3, refined, bgs., ton lots. | lb. | 1.10 | - |
| Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 20c. per lb. higher. | lb. | 1.30 | 1.45 |
| b-Carotene, In vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, .33 lbs. or more. | lb. | 32.75 | - |
| b-Carotene, liq. In vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, .33 lbs. or more. | lb. | 40.75 | - |
| b-Carotene, dry, beads, 10%, 167,000 A units per gram 50-lb. cans. | lb. | 26.85 | - |
| d-Carvone, 25-lb. dims., syn. | lb. | 48.00 | - |
| l-Carvone. | lb. | 7.00 | 7.25 |
| Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. | lb. | 1.00 | - |
| Cassain, Imp., acid-precip., grd., 30-mesh, Australian, edible, same basis, c.i.f. | lb. | 1.45 | - |
| Australian, Indust., same basis, c.i.f. | lb. | 1.365 | - |
| Cassia acid, 303 mol. wt., dims., frt. std., 100% basis. | lb. | 3.70 | - |
| Cassia, Korintji "A" bogs. | lb. | 1.08 | 1.20 |
| "B" bogs. | lb. | .95 | 1.00 |
| Cassio oil, Chinese, dims. | lb. | 18.50 | - |
| Castor oil, raw, No. 1, Braz. tanks. | lb. | .32 | .34 |
| USP 5-9 dims. | lb. | .74 | - |
| refd. dead., 5-9 dims. | lb. | .78 | - |
| blown, 5-9 dims. | lb. | .75 | - |
| dehydrated, bodied, tanks. | lb. | .74 | - |
| dehydrated, unbodied, tanks. | lb. | .85 | - |
| Castor oil, acids dehydrated, dims. | lb. | 1.10 | - |
| ricinoleic acid. | lb. | 78½ | .83 |
| Castor pomace, bogs., container load, f.o.b. Miami, Fla. | ton | 154.00 | - |
| Cestoreum, nat., cans. | lb. | 18.00 | 35.00 |
| syn. cans. | lb. | 11.00 | - |
| Cetochol, CP, 45-kilo dims., 50-239 dims., f.o.b. | kilo. | 7.93 | - |
| Ioch., bgs., t.l., same basis. | kilo. | 3.71 | - |
| Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic). | | | |
| Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic). | | | |
| Cedarleaf oil, dims. | lb. | 17.50 | - |
| Cedarwood of Texas, dims., cans. | lb. | 1.75 | 2.50 |
| Virginia. | lb. | 4.75 | - |
| Cedrol, prime dims. | lb. | 5.25 | - |
| Cedryl acetate, dist., dims. | lb. | 4.25 | 5.30 |
| Celery seed, Indian, bogs. | lb. | .48 | - |
| Celery seed oil. | lb. | 37.00 | - |
| Celulose acetate, powd., bgs., t.l., divd. E. | lb. | 1.30 | - |
| Celulose acetate butyrate, powd., 17% butyl content, bgs., t.l., divd. E. | lb. | 1.75 | - |
| 38% butyl content, bgs., divd. E. | lb. | 1.69 | - |
| 50% butyl content, bgs., divd. E. | lb. | 1.81 | - |
| 55% butyl content, bgs., divd. E. | lb. | 1.83 | - |
| Celulose gum, pure, High vis., bgs., 24,000-lb. lots or more, works. | lb. | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| f.o.b. Hopewell, Va. | lb. | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| std., low or medium vis., bogs., c.i.f., t.l., f.o.b. Hopewell, Va. | lb. | 1.60 | 1.90 |
| cerium concentrate CeO ₂ , 50 lbs. | lb. | 1.35 | - |
| cerium hydroxide, 90% CeO ₂ , dims., works. | lb. | 5.40 | - |
| 77% CeO ₂ , dims., works. | lb. | 4.20 | 1.60 |
| cerium oxide, optical grade, bogs., 50-lb. lots or more, divd. | lb. | 1.85 | 1.90 |
| ethyl alcohol, NF, cans, c.i.f., divd. E. f.b. | lb. | .65½ | 1.27 |
| chalk (see Calcium carbonate). | | | |
| chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs., bgs. | lb. | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| Roman, ca. | lb. | 4.94 | - |
| Egyptian, whole. | lb. | 2.70 | 3.00 |
| chamomile oil, blue, Egyptian. | lb. | 545.00 | - |
| blue, Hungarian. | lb. | 370.90 | - |
| neopodium oil, NF, cans. | lb. | 15.00 | - |
| nicotinic acid, dry, bogs., frt. alid. | lb. | 13.50 | - |
| nitiles (see Pepper, red). | | | |
| norbornane anhydride, tech., dims., t.l., works. | lb. | 1.30 | - |
| chlorinated paraffin, 40% chlorine, bulk, divd., Zone 1. | lb. | .45 | .45½ |
| 50% chlorine, same basis. | lb. | .48 | .47½ |
| 60% chlorine, same basis. | lb. | .46½ | .46½ |
| 70% chlorine, resinous, 50-lb. bags, c.i.f., divd., Zone 1. | lb. | .46 | - |

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

Chlorinated paraffin, Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher and Zone 3 prices are 2c. per lb. higher and t.b. drum prices are 5c. per lb. higher.

Chlorinated rubber, 5.10, 20 cpa., bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.98 -

40 cpa., bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.92 -

125 cpa., bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 2.60 -

300 cpa., bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 2.75 -

Chlorine, tanks single units works, f.o.b., frt. squared, ton 195.00 200.00

Chloroacetic acid, mono, high purity, works, f.o.b., frt. squared, ton .56 -

2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., i.t., dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

o-Chloroformic liquid, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.83 -

P-Chloroformic acid, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.70 -

o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 2.45 -

P-Chlorotoluene, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 3.84 3.85

P-Chlorobenzoic acid, dms., 600-lb. lots or more, works, 1.89 2.26

Chloroform, tech, tanks, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 3.41 -

Nitro, tanks, min., consumer, 4,000 gal., gds., dms., 35% -

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, commodity basis, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 3.06 -

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, paste, 172.5 mol wt., commodity basis, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 2.25 -

o-Chlorophenol, dms., o.i., f.r.t. squared, ton .270 -

P-Chlorophenol, dms., o.i., f.r.t. squared, 2.00 2.40

Chloroform com., 1,500-lb. cry., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.25 1.70

Chlorosulfonic acid, tanks, f.r.t. squared, ton .18% -

P-Chlorotoluene, tech, tanks, f.o.b., 1.00 -

Chlorocaliferol, dry, 40,000,000 units per gram, klo., gm., 24,000-lb. bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.25 -

Choline chloride, 60% dry supplement, bulk hopper cars, 1.38 -

Choline chloride, pharmaceutical, 50 kg. lots, t.b., f.o.b. Springfield, Mo., klo., gm., 24,000-lb. bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 6.00 -

Choline dihydrogen citrate, 98% aqueous, t.c., t.b., dms., t.b., f.o.b. Rockies, 28 -

60% dry supplement, ib. 39 -

Choline chloride, 60% dry supplement, bulk hopper cars, ib. 40 -

Choline chloride, pharmaceutical, 50 kg. lots, t.b., f.o.b. Springfield, Mo., klo., gm., 24,000-lb. bgs., t.b., f.o.b. works, 6.00 -

Choline chloride, feed grade, 70% aqueous, t.c., t.b., dms., t.b., f.o.b. Rockies, 1.00 -

Detergents, straight chain doxylbenzene, tanks, barged, f.o.b. works, 1.82% -

For amyl, alcohol on above formulas, prices are 12c. per gal. higher.

West Coast dms. prices are the same as Eastern prices, except in Idaho, Oregon and Washington where a 5c. differentiation in tankers is maintained.

Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride (See Methamphetamine hydrochloride)

Detergent alkylate, straight chain doxylbenzene, tanks, barged, f.o.b. works, 1.82% -

Copper acetate, 60% Cu, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.82% -

Copper acetate, monohydrate, crystal, tech., t.b., f.o.b. works, .71 .74

Copper bromide (cupro), 200-lb. dms., 100,000-lbs. per year contracts, works, 1.34 -

Copper carbonate, 55% Cu, dark, 60-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 108.30 -

Light, fluffy, 60-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 109.30 -

Copper chloride (cupro), enhyd., o.i., f.r.t. squared, ton .90 -

Copper cyanide, tech, dms., 24,000-lb. lots or more, works, 2.30 2.82

Copper fluoride, (cupro), iq. conc., dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 41.10 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, hydrated comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 28.04 -

Copper naphthenate, iq., 8% Cu, dms., t.b., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 27.43 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

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Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

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Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

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Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

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Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert. grade, 100-lb. bags, t.b., f.o.b. works, 46.80 -

Dextrose, anhyd., comb., bgs., c.i., f.r.t. squared, dms., t.b., f.o.b. works, 1.88 -

Dimethyl ammonium phosphate, fert.

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Hydrochloric acid, 20° Be, tanks, works, East | 55.00 | 65.00 |
| Midwest | 50.00 | 70.00 |
| Gulf Coast | 57.00 | - |
| West Coast | 59.00 | 105.00 |
| 22° acid, same basis, East | 68.00 | 78.00 |
| Midwest | 68.00 | 70.00 |
| Gulf Coast | 63.00 | - |
| West Coast | 100.00 | 115.00 |

NOTE: Prices vary and are often freight collect (freight equalized) depending on location and location.

Hydrocarbons, aromatic, monozero, rims, 25 kg or more, gram

rims, 25 kg or more, gram

Hydrocarbons, alcohol, monozero, rims, 25 kg or more, gram

Hydrofluorocarbons, acid, aqueous, 70% tank s., t.o.b., f.r. equal.

Hydrofluorocarbons, 15-gal. drns., t.o.b., f.r. equal.

tanks, 100% basic, works, ton

Hydrogen bromide, anhyd. cyls, extra, 30,000-lbs. bags, t.o.b.

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., o.l. works

800-lb. cyls., c.t., same basis, t.o.b.

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., tank cars, c.t., o.b., f.r. equal.

tank cars, seller's trailer, min.

100,000-lbs. a year, t.o.b.

tube trailers, buyer's trailer, t.o.b.

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., tank cars, works, ton

Hydrogen cyanide, 99.5%, t.o.b.

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., tank cars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

tank cars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

Hydrogen peroxide, 35% tech, tanks, works, t.e. equal.

50% tankcars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

70%, tankcars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

Hydrogen sulfide, 98.25% min.

tank cars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

Hydrogen sulfide, 98.25% min.

tank cars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

Hydrogen sulfide, 98.25% min.

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Hydrogen sulfide, 98.25% min.

tank cars, t.o.b., f.r. equal.

Hydrogen sulfide, 98.25% min.

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Perchloroethylene, dry cleaning grade, dist., tanks, chd., lb. | 28/- |
| Indus. grade, consumers, tanks, chd., lb. | 31/- |
| Perfumed dms, lb. | 2.65 |
| Permanent red, 2B, (red 48), calcium, bulk, f.o.b. works, lb. | 5.25 |
| Boron nitride, same basis, lb. | 5.25 |
| Perubalsam, o.i., lb. | 3.25 |
| Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, lb. | 5.00 |
| Petroleum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .375 |
| tanks, refy. | .310 |
| USP soft white, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .375 |
| tanks, refy. | .375 |
| Petroleum, USP, Lily white, tanks, refy. | .305 |
| USP, cream, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .385 |
| tanks, refy. | .30 |
| USP soft yellow, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .360 |
| tanks, refy. | .225 |
| Jars, refy., dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .345 |
| Jars, refy. | .260 |
| Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum) | |
| Petroleum sulfonate, 50-62%, anionic, cont., HMW, bulk, works, lb. | .48/- .49 |
| MMW, same basis, lb. | .49 |
| LMW, same basis, lb. | .49 .49% |
| Prices 1-1% above content 20 per lb. lower on come- spun filaments | |
| Phenacol USP, powder, 200-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, chd. | .220 |
| 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, chd., lb. | .222 .245 |
| p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.00 |
| Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | 10.50 |
| Phenobarbital, NF, 500-kilo lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | |
| Phenol, syn. tanks, f.t. equil., lb. | .27 |
| p-Phenolsulfonic acid, 95% acn. dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | .64 |
| tanks, same basis, lb. | .58 |
| Phenothiazine, Indust. grade, 50-lb. bags, c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.33 |
| purif., p.o.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .259 |
| Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | 1.04 |
| Phenylacetic acid, pure cryst., 25-lb. cans, lb. | .450 |
| dL-Phenylalanine, dms., 25-kilo lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | 54.00 |
| 1-Phenyl-3-carboxypropanoic acid, 200-lb. bags, dms., E. m-Pheuenediamine, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 3.45 |
| o-Phenylenediamine, faked, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.07 |
| p-Phenylenediamine, faked, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 3.25 |
| dL-Phenylenediamine, faked, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 4.00 |
| Phenylethylene, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. | 175.00 185.00 |
| 2-Phenylethyl alcohol, NF, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.10 2.20 |
| b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 30,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | 1.80 |
| Phenylethylphenyl acetate, 25-lb. cans, f.o.b. works, lb. | 5.50 6.00 |
| Phenylsuccinic acid, purif. cryst., dms., E. tech. cryst. E. f.t. equil., lb. | .275 .225 |
| f.t. equil., lb. | .235 |
| Phenoxy toner (rad 90), dms., f.t. equil., lb. | 1.95 2.05 |
| Phosgene, 1-ton, cyc. 3 to 5-cy. quantities, works, lb. | .55 .67 |
| Phosphate rock, Fla. land pebble, run of mine washed, 66-88%, bulk c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 23.15 |
| vessel, Tampa, same basis, ton | |
| Phosphoric acid, comt. and tech. grades, 75% tanks, works, lb. | 28.00 |
| super, min. 70% a.p., same basis, ton | |
| 80%-85% tanks, works, lb. | 20.00 |
| 82%-85% N.F. tanks, f.o.b. freight equil., ton | 31.00 |
| Food grade prices \$2.00 above tech. grade, Phosphoric acid, agric. grade, 52-54% a.p., tanks, works, min. 70% a.p., same basis, ton | 3.10 |
| Phosphorus, white (yellow) solid dms., c.l. works, f.o.b. tanks, works, f.o.b. works, lb. | 3.45 1.00 |
| Phosphorus oxychloride, tanks, f.t. equil., lb. | .91 |
| Phosphorus pentasulfide, dms., c.l. works, lb. | .82 |
| Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l. works, lb. | .38 |
| Phthalocyanine blue tono, red shade, bds., f.t. and, same basis, lb. | .45 |
| resinated, bds., same basis, lb. | .50 |
| Phthalocyanine blue tono, water dis- persable, bds., same basis, lb. | .31 |
| Phthalocyanine green toner, all shades, f.t. equil., lb. | 9.45 |
| Phthalocyanine green toner, resinated, bds., same basis, lb. | 8.65 |
| Phthalysulfacetamide, dms., 200-kilo lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | 8.61 |
| Picoline, refd., mixed, bulk, f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.81 |
| Picric acid, pure penta, 25-lb. cans, c.l. dms., basis, f.o.b. Charlotte, N.C., lb. | 6.00 |
| Pigment green B, kgs., lb. | 2.20 |
| Pifocarpine hydrochloride, USP, dms., f.t. equil., lb. | 1.00 |
| Pimento leaf oil, dms., f.t. equil., lb. | 13.90 |
| Pine oil, 80% min. alcohol content, bulk, f.o.b. works, lb. | 47.00 |
| borium salts, same basis, lb. | 5.25 |
| Perubalsam, o.i., lb. | 3.25 |
| Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, lb. | 5.00 |
| Petroatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .375 |
| tanks, refy. | .310 |
| USP soft white, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .375 |
| tanks, refy. | .375 |
| Petroleum, USP, Lily white, tanks, refy. | .305 |
| USP, cream, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .385 |
| tanks, refy. | .30 |
| USP soft yellow, dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .360 |
| tanks, refy. | .225 |
| Jars, refy., dms., c.l. ref., lb. | .345 |
| Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum) | |
| Petroleum sulfonate, 50-62%, anionic, cont., HMW, bulk, works, lb. | .48/- .49 |
| MMW, same basis, lb. | .49 |
| LMW, same basis, lb. | .49 .49% |
| Prices 1-1% above content 20 per lb. lower on come- spun filaments | |
| Phenacol USP, powder, 200-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, chd. | .220 |
| 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, chd., lb. | .222 .245 |
| p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.00 |
| Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | 10.50 |
| Phenobarbital, NF, 500-kilo lots, f.o.b. works, lb. | |
| Phenol, syn. tanks, f.t. equil., lb. | .27 |
| p-Phenolsulfonic acid, 95% acn. dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | .64 |
| tanks, same basis, lb. | .58 |
| Phenothiazine, Indust. grade, 50-lb. bags, c.l. f.o.b. works, lb. | 2.33 |
| purif., p.o.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .259 |
| Injection molding, p.o.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .43 |
| extusion, p.o.p., hopper cars, same basis, lb. | .43 |
| Extrusion coating, hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .51 |
| Wire and cable, nst., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .55 |
| soaphitic, same basis, lb. | .62 |
| Polyethylene resin, high-density, blow molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .44 |
| Injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .45 |
| Extrusion, g.p., hopper cars, same basis, lb. | .47 |
| Extrusion coating, hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .51 |
| Wire and cable, nst., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .54 |
| soaphitic, same basis, lb. | .65 |
| Polyethylene resin, low-density, blow molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .44 |
| Extrusion, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .45 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density g.p., resin, blow film resin, f.t. equil., lb. | .35 |
| Extrusion coating, hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .38 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density g.p., resin, blow film resin, f.t. equil., lb. | .37 |
| Extrusion coating, hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .38 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density g.p., resin, blow film resin, f.t. equil., lb. | .38 |
| Extrusion coating, hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density g.p., resin, blow film resin, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
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| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb. | .55 |
| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
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| Polyethylene resin, linear low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .40 |
| Extrusion coating, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. equil., lb. | .41 |
| Wire and cable, black, same basis, lb.</ | |

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 28, 1986

| | | | |
|--|------------|--------|--|
| Sulfuric acid, virgin 100% tanks, works, | | | |
| East Coast | ton 71.75 | 95.90 | |
| Gulf Coast | ton 75.00 | 88.40 | |
| Midwest | ton 80.25 | - | |
| Southeast | ton 68.15 | - | |
| West Coast | ton 68.00 | - | |
| NOTE: For prices on 80% and 98% Sulfuric acid, add \$3.54 to above prices and multiply by 1.045. | | | |
| Sulfuric acid, smelting, 100% tanks, works, | | | |
| Gulf Coast | ton 48.00 | 52.00 | |
| New Mexico | ton 20.00 | 26.00 | |
| Southeast | ton 63.15 | - | |
| Sunflowerseed oil, crude, l.o.b. Minn., neapols | ton 60.00 | 65.00 | |
| Superiorgrade, triple, 45% or more, run-of-the-mill, c.i. Fla. | ton 2.75 | 3.05 | |
| bulk, gran., c.i. Fla. | ton 160.00 | 165.00 | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---|--|
| Talc, dom. prod. New York bgs, c.i. works | ton 84.00 | - | | |
| 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.i. works | ton 84.00 | 90.00 | | |
| Talc, dom. 99.5%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.i. works | ton 167.00 | 238.00 | | |
| dom. ord., Calif. grd., bgs., c.i. works | ton 200.00 | - | | |
| ord. Vermont off-grd. bgs., c.i. works | ton 90.00 | - | | |
| Talc, dom. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.i. works | ton 70.00 | 84.00 | | |
| Tall oil, crude, Southeast, tanks, works, frt. equal | ton 90.00 | 100.00 | | |
| Tall oil, dist. acids same basis | ton 31 | - | | |
| Tall oil, same basis | ton 19 | 23 | | |
| Tall oil acids, 2% or more rosin, tanks, works, frt. equal | ton 201.2 | 231.2 | | |
| Tallow (see Oils, Fats & Waxes market report) | ton 22 | 27 | | |
| Tallow, fatty acids, tech., non-ret. dms., c.i. divd. | ton .37 | .40 | | |
| tannic, dms. | ton .29 | .45 | | |
| hydrogenated, tech., fake, bgs., c.i. divd. | ton .37 | .33 | | |
| isomeric, dms. | ton .35 | .42 | | |
| Tannin, Fla., dms. t.o.b. | ton 8.50 | 9.50 | | |
| Tannin, dms. | ton 52.00 | - | | |
| Tankage, feeding, 9-11% NH ₃ , New York, bulk | ton 5.50 | - | | |
| Tankage, fert. grade (see Nitrogenous process tankage) | | | | |
| Taric acid, NF, fluff, bgs., 1,000-lb. lots | ton 6.00 | - | | |
| tech., powd., dms. | ton 4.82 | - | | |
| Tar acids, 15-18% t.o.b., dms. | ton 1.40 | - | | |
| var. | ton 1.50 | - | | |
| 25-28% t.o.b. dms. | ton 1.40 | - | | |
| 50-53% t.o.b. dms. | ton 1.57 | - | | |
| Tartaric acid, NF, bgs. | ton 1.20 | 1.50 | | |
| Terphthalic, NF, imp., cryst., powd., 35 kgs drums, f.o.b. shpt. | ton .85 | - | | |
| frit. aquad. | ton 1.35 | - | | |
| Terphenyl, | ton 1.10 | 1.50 | | |
| Terphthalate, extra, dms. | ton 2.45 | 2.05 | | |
| Terphyl propionate, dms. | ton 4.50 | - | | |
| Tetrahydrochloride, tech. (see Perchloroethylene). | | | | |
| Tetrahydrolycine, USP, dms., c.i. t.i. works | ton 304 | - | | |
| Tetraethyl orthosilicate, bulk, f.o.b. works | ton 1.53 | 1.66 | | |
| Tetrahydroxyglycol, tank, f.o.b. dms. | ton 67 | - | | |
| Tetrahydroxyglycol, dms., c.i. t.i. works | ton 1.50 | - | | |
| Tetrahydroxyoctane, tanks, same basis | ton 1.70 | 1.75 | | |
| Tetrahydrothiuram disulfide, tech., f.t.o. dms., t.i. t.i. works | ton .88 | 2.07 | | |
| Tetrahydrouran dms., c.i. t.i. f.o.b. works | ton 1.02 | - | | |
| tanks, same basis | ton .58 | - | | |
| Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.i. t.i. f.o.b. works | ton 1.02 | - | | |
| Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.i. t.i. f.o.b. works | ton .58 | - | | |
| Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.i. t.i. f.o.b. works | ton .85 | - | | |
| Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate, tetrasbasic). | | | | |
| Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrasbasic). | | | | |
| Thalidomide, dms. | ton 25.00 | - | | |
| Thallium sulfate, 99%, both, dried, f.o.b. works | ton 140.00 | 150.00 | | |
| Thiocyanate, USP, anhyd., 50-kilo dms., 10,000-kilo lots | ton 12.00 | 12.95 | | |
| Thiamine hydrochloride, USP 100-kilo dms., divd. | ton 33.00 | - | | |
| Thiamine mononitrate, USP, 100-kilo dms., divd. | ton 33.00 | - | | |
| Thiamine monohydrochloride, f.o.b. works | ton 33.00 | - | | |
| Thiamine monohydrochloride, f.o.b. works | ton 33.00 | - | | |
| Thiomersal, 99%, f.o.b. works | ton 3.35 | - | | |
| Thiovlanol, protein, mycobactericid., PMA, dms. | ton 5.40 | 6.05 | | |
| Thioglycolic acid, ref'd, cina, ton lots | ton 5.80 | 5.85 | | |
| Thioglycolic acid, 100% acid basis | ton 2.07 | - | | |
| Thiogold maroon, dms., f.t.i. f.o.b. works | ton 7.50 | 8.12 | | |
| Thioether, f.t.i. f.o.b. works | ton 24,000-lb. min. t.i. f.o.b. eqaud. | ton .55 | - | |

| | | | |
|---|------------|-------|--|
| Thorium nitrate, purif., dms., 100-lb. lots | ton 2.75 | - | |
| Thorium oxide, 10 kilos vials | ton 128.00 | - | |
| Thyme leaves, French, bgs. | ton 1.45 | - | |
| Thyme oil, NF, red, dms. | ton 20.00 | - | |
| Thymol, NF | ton 3.75 | 6.15 | |
| Thymol iodide, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works | ton 52.30 | 58.20 | |
| Thymol, works | N.A. | - | |
| Thymol, 100% | ton 2.75 | - | |
| Thymol, 100% | ton 128.00 | - | |
| Thymol, Spanish, bgs. | ton .75 | - | |
| Thymol, NF, red, dms. | ton 20.00 | - | |
| Thymol, NF | ton 3.75 | - | |
| Thymol iodide, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works | ton 52.30 | 58.20 | |
| Thymol, works | N.A. | - | |
| Thymol, 100% | ton 2.75 | - | |
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| Thymol iodide, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works | ton 52.30 | 58.20 | |
| Thymol, works | N.A. | -</ | |

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LATEST ADDITIONS SOUTHWESTERN LIQUIDATION

| GAL. | PSI | GAL. | PSI |
|--------|-----|-------|-----|
| 14,000 | 30 | 5,800 | 30 |
| 13,000 | 60 | 5,800 | 60 |
| 11,000 | 30 | 3,400 | 30 |
| 7,000 | 30 | 3,200 | 103 |
| 6,400 | 50 | 900 | 352 |

OTHERS FROM 50 TO 1,000 GAL.

TANKS - 316SS
36,000, 10,500 (2), 12,000, & 8,000 GAL.
MANY FROM 100 TO 5,000 GAL.

HEAT EXCHANGERS - 316SS
19,000, 9,600, 7,200, 3,500, 2,400, 1,025, 853, 705,
617, 614, 471, 350, 182, 125 SQ. FT.

5000 cu. ft. Monel

HEAT EXCHANGERS - TITANIUM
23,770, 18,000, 16,995, 14,209, 14,252, 8,907, 2,170,
1,470, 1,140, 300, 200, SQ. FT.

REACTORS - 316SS
5,100 GAL., 350 PSI AGIT., 3,170 GAL., 350 PSI AGIT., (4)
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS - 5 TO 100 HP 316SS (40)

HEATER-15MM BTU/Hr. THERMAL PRODUCTS GAS
FIRED SKID MTD. (2)

COMPRESSORS - 1,240 CFM @ 110 PSI 250 HP (2)

220 CFM @ 215 PSI 150 HP (2)

AIR FAN COOLERS TO 40,140 SQ. FT. (6)

ALUMINUM HIPS & SILOS TO 3,500 CU.FT.

COLUMNS - 316SS-132' X 10' X 4'3" TRAY, 90" X 35' X 10'

TRAY 16" X 33' PACKED 316SS (2)

1/RAWD, XLP, AIR COMPRESSORS: 20% x 12" x 01", 100
PSI 300 HP & 10 x 16 x 7, 45 psi 1200 HP
KEMP INERT GAS GENERATOR EOL, DCV 75 L 70000 SCFM

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Complete Lines: Fine Grinding
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* UNUSED 7' Bowen Spray Dryer Complete
with all accessories and structural steel

WE WILL SELL COMPLETE LINES. CALL
FOR DETAILS

VACUUM DRYERS

325 cu. ft. Abbe, 304 SS dbl. cone
200 cu. ft. 316SS, 6'6" x 11'6", rotary
164 cu. ft. Paterson "Coniform," 316SS Dbl. cone
150 cu. ft. SS 304 SS Twin Shell
150 cu. ft. SS & 150 cu. ft. Nickel clad
125 cu. ft. SS & CS, 4' x 14', 105/90/150 psi
125 & 83 cu. ft. Bullovac SS Rotary
90, 70, 60, 50, 30, cu. ft. PK SS & G/L dbl. cone
70 cu. ft. KS Titanium dbl. cone
40, & 15 cu. ft. Stokes, SS rotary

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Niagara Falls/New York Area

700,000 Sq. Ft. Buildings...50 acres of land

750,000 Sq. Ft. Buildings...35 acres of land

Plants manufactured Carbon Electrodes

Equipment Highlights:

5 Model 5057 Raymond Hi-Side Roller Mills in operation till Sept. 1986

40 Hi-Intensity CS Mixers similar to Littleford's.

Electrical sub stations and switch gear

Dust Collectors and Material Handling Systems

Carbon Extrusion Equipment: 57", 40", 30" & 22"

84" Lathe...New in 1974.

14,000 Ton United Hydraulic downstroke forging & forming press

Complete vertical Autoclave System: 18" dia. x 284", 347 SS, 150

psi & 0.1 MM vac. & @ 700°F

Complete in plant rail/road...No cars/hopper cars/convective

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ALABAMA CHEMICAL PLANT

(3) 200 cu. ft. 316 SS rotary vac dryers systems

10' x 14' Elenco rotary vac filter

(2) Niagara 30' x 10' filters SS

HAST model H9 pump v/f w/ VSD booster

Reactors: (4) 3300 gal. 316 SS 60/30 HP agit w/colls

(1) 3300 gal. 316 SS 30 HP, 67V, 300psi colls

(2) 2000 gal. 316 LSS 75/200 psi jkt

Tanks: 15000 gal. 316L SS agit.

5500 gal. (3) 3000, 2200 gal. Monel vertical

4000 gal. G/L Pfaunder Changer 30 psi

SS heat Exchangers from 100 to 500 sq. ft.

plus many misc. items.

THIS IS A GIANT PLANT, NOT FOR SALE

GIANT EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

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TX 28-9454 CABLE AARONUCC**WE'RE THE LIQUIDATION SPECIALISTS****CALL US WITH YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT LIST****JUST PURCHASED**

22435-Melt Mixer, 260G. sigma, S/S, jkt., vac, 100 HP
 22448-B.P. 100 gal. Sigma, S/S, ill.
 22447-Dyna Mill mod. KCD200, horiz. (2)
 22448-Pfauder 30 gal. G/L reactor (2)
 22449-B.P. 100 gal. Sigma, S/S
 22450-B.P. 200 gal. Sigma ill.
 22451-Pt. 100 liter tank, 1 cu. ft., 325 lbs./cu. ft.
 L stainless, w/disk 5 1/2" dia. 1/2" NPT main.
 22461-P.K. 1 cu. ft., 585, 275 lbs. density, 30 lb. jkt.,
 vac. 1/4" HP vari speed main, 2 1/2" hp.
 22314-Sherples #16 Super Centrifuge S/S, 3 HP,
 cooling coil clarifier (2)
 22351-Alan Copco air compressor, 800 CFM @ 125
 ps, 125 HP, (5)
 22198-Gouda Fleker, 4x4' stainless steel.
 22199-Gouda Fleker, 4x4' stainless steel.
 22344-Christian ribbon mixer, 30 cu. ft. steel jacket,
 7.5 HP, utilized.
 22342-Sheet extraction line, Prodec 4.5", 24:1 L/D, 50
 HP, street dls, chil roll stack, Fanco shear.
 22343-NRM Terrel Winder, 48" w/adjusto speed
 solvers, 1 HP, 100 ft. 100 ft.
 22346-Sheet Coater, 54" steam heated.

FILTER PRESSES

19446-Shiner P4F filter press, 12" x 12" alum plates,
 closed delivery, 23 chambers.
 20534-Sherples P5400 Sanitary Centrifuge, 200 HP motor, 25" back-
 drive, gearbox, 5" pitch conveyor, CIP, control panel (2) LATE MODEL
CENTRIFUGES

20827-Brid. 18" x 24" steel, one pt. bowl
 20826-Brid. 24" x 38" steel, two pt. bowl
 20819-Brid. 24" x 38" S/S, 15" degree, control bowl
 20684-Brid. 24" x 40", 11" cones, steel/w/motor
 20364-Brid. 32" x 50", control, 10 deg., T316L
 12883-Brid. 36" x 90", control, 10 deg., T316L
 20137-Alfa Laval, N 41B 1000 rpm, 316SS, pump
 17208-Dorr Oliver, 304SS, Mercon, 161, 301P
 13555-Sharples, mod. P 600, pump, motor
 19767-Unused Sharples, 3 phase, P3000, S/S, carbide
 20407-Sharples P2000/316SS, 20 HP drive motor
 21359-Brighton Corp. Tank, 12,000 gal. vert., 316
 316L SS, (2)
 21875-Bins, 178 cu. ft., 8/8, cone bottom, flat top, (4)
 21895-Bins, 450 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, (8)
 21804-Bins, 450 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, (6)
 21805-Bins, 500 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, flat top, con-
 cal bottom, (4)
 21875-Bins, 178 cu. ft., 8/8, cone bottom, flat top, (4)
 21895-Bins, 450 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, (8)
 21804-Bins, 450 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, (6)
 21895-Bins, 500 cu. ft., C/S, epoxy lined, flat top, con-
 cal bottom, (4)

CANADIAN BUYERS
LIQUIDATION-QUEBEC

22373-Reactor, 3500 gal. 8" x 9", S/S clad, agit, simple
 jacket.
 22361-Reactor, 5000 gal. 10" x 22", T316SS clad, internal
 330 lb. 75 lb. 20 HP, vari speed (2)
 22370-Phedra, 76/83 agit, drives, 10HP, S/S (4)
 22386-Sleebachnik, H-400 centrifuge conubex horz.
 screen, S/S, 20 HP
 22385-Cimarrad water chiller LPV1511-40, tons.
 22385-Cyclone Separator, 40" dia. x 2' plus" cone, S/S,
 Joy fan 15 HP.
 22375-Sweco 30", 3 deck, S/S, 1/2 HP (2)
 22387-Waukesha mod. 300, San pump, 6" x 6", 15 HP.
 22344-Christian Ribbon Blender, 30 cu. ft., C/S
 dbl spiral Ribbon Inner & Outer

FILTER-ROTARY VAC.

15828-FE Inc. 36" dia. x 12", S/S, string disc, 1/2 HP.
 17477-FE Inc., 3" dia x 5", S/S, 304S, belt disc, vac pump.
 11177-Don Oliver 8" x 5" dia. x 6".
 11653-Oliver T-316SS, precoat 53", 1000 rpm.
 19431-K.S. Rixer, 8" dia. x 6" face, 316SS.
 18592-Eimco belt filter, 8" x 10", steel drum, w/flush pumps
 15827-Ametek, 8" dia x 14" face, max load, S/S.
 17936-Eimco belt filter, 12" dia x 12", 304SS, Nash vacuum.
 22833-Impeco filter, 12" dia x 12", 304SS, Nash vacuum.
 20235-Dorr Oliver 11 1/2" x 16" face, S/S cont. parts.
 21486-Eimco 10" x 10" rotary vac. filter.
 22344-Christian Ribbon Blender, 30 cu. ft., C/S
 dbl spiral Ribbon Inner & Outer

PRESSES

18845-UNIMED Express, 10 ton, 20 stations.
 16029-Celan Press mod. 280, 31 dia stations, 1800 TAB.
 21382-FBI screw extruder, 1A100, 10 ton.
 21418-Metacryloy tablet, 15 station, 10 ton.
 14425-Shears Tab Press mod. #551, 51 station, 4 ton.
 21417-F.J. Stokes rotary, 27 station, 4 ton, double sided.
 503881-Kramer Greaves, mod. 75MSM briquetting press,
 20.5" dia. x 4.5" face.
 13929-Franckel Chitosan, 10" dia x 10", 10 ton.
 18803-Silica single punch press, 900-530-174, 12 ton.
 17224-Dorr Compac, series TP416, 20 tons.
 10890-Stokes, mod. R-4 press, 10 ton.

MIXER/EXTRUDER

22352-Twin screw extruder (NA Extruder Co), 85 mm, elect.
 heated, 200 rpm, dev. vac, pump used 100 hours
 17654-AMK 25 gal. Mixtuder, Sigma, 57.5 HP.
 18289-J.H. Day 25 gal. Dispersion, 25 HP vari man, 10 HP
 vari screw.

20996-AMK 30 gal. S/S, jkt., Sigma, 7.5 HP Main, 6 HP
 screw.

21334-Ross 40 gal. S/S, jkt., Sigma, 6" dia. screw.

19828-AMK 50 gal. S/T, jkt., Sigma, 10" dia. screw.

17138-AMK 120 gal. S/T, Sigma, 15" dia. screw.

14832-AMK 150 gal. S/S, Sigma, 50 HP main, 10 HP screw

20116-AMK 50 gal. S/T, Sigma, 50 HP, 10 HP screw

503527-New Aaron 300 gal. T304SS, mixtuder, Sigma,
 jkt., up to 200 rpm, 75 HP hyd. screw.

STILL INSTALLED... CALL NOW!

504528 - Aaron 500 gal. mixtuder/extruder T304SS, Sigma
 150 gal. screw 75 HP, hyd. (2)

21350-B.P. 500 gal. Sigma steel, jkt., 125 PSI, 150 gal.

125 PSI, 150 gal. Hyd. tilt

Vac Cover, Excellent Condition
 Call Steve (312) 350-2200

MIXERS - PLOW

50375-Littleford, FKM 600D, 58" jacketed, 25 HP.

20734-Littleford, FKM 3000D, 85 CF, S/S, full jacket.

19214-New Plow Mixer, 80 cu. ft. 347SS, jacket, 100HP.

20829-Littleford FKM 4200D, 85 CF, 87 cu. ft. JKT.

MIXER RIBBON

21126-Ribbon Blender, S/S, 10 cu. ft., jkt, SS, 150 psi.

20276-Read ribbon blander, 14.7 cu. ft. 304SS, 3HP.

20816-Unred J.H. Day, 316SS, 23 cu. ft., 5HP.

20819-Robinson, 25 cu. ft., S/S, jacket, 10HP.

20885-Int'l 31 cu. ft., 6/8 cu. ft. ribbon, 5HP, (4)

20212-Hanson, 38 cu. ft., S/S, 15 HP.

19268-Ribbon Mix 50 cu. ft. 3104 SS, 5HP (4)

19568-Move, 115 cu. ft., sanitary S/S, double spiral ribbon
 motor.

21124-Ribbon Blender, 304SS, jkt., 160 cu. ft., 30 HP.

20614-Unred J.H. Day ribbon, D10, 110 cu. ft., 25 HP.

21114-J.H. Day ribbon blander, 130 cu. ft., 304SS, 25 XP gear
 motor.

21124-Ribbon Blender, 304SS, jkt., 160 cu. ft., 30 HP.

20614-Unred J.H. Day ribbon, D10, 110 cu. ft., 25 HP.

21114-J.H. Day ribbon blander, 130 cu. ft., 304SS, 25 XP gear
 motor.

21124-Ribbon Blender, 304SS, jkt., 160 cu. ft., 30 HP.

21150-Sprout-Waldron, D10, 6 decks.

21167-Sprout-Waldron, D10, B/H, 10 decks, S/S cont.

211

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DRYERS

Blew Knox 64" x 40' 98 vac. dryer, 600 cu. ft.
Blew Knox 30" x 20' vac. dryer, 316L SS, 72 cu. ft.
Blew Knox 30" x 38' vac. dryer, nickel
Metal 24" x 48" flaker, chrome plated
Sandvik 48" x 24" SS ball fisher, UNUSED
Sargent 48" x 48" 55 conveyor dryer
Blew Knox 32" x 90" dbl. drum
Aeromatic #BT-3 fluid bed dryer, 5/10 HP
Witts 38" x 10' fluid bed, 88, aspir.-cooler
Renneberg 5' x 20' rotary dryer, 316 SS
96" x 50' Louisville SS rotary dryer
10" x 100' GATX rot. steam tubular dryers, 140 psf (4)
Wyssmon #W11-24 turbo-dryer, 304SS
P-K 50 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304SS
P-K 50 cu. ft. vac. dryer, 304SS (2)
Abbe 30 cu. ft. 304SS vac. dryer
Pfaudler 150 cu. ft. glass-steel vac. dryers (2)
Devins 370 cu. ft. 316SS vac. dryer
Devins 504 cu. ft. vac. shell dryer
Hiro 72" spray dryer, 38
Bown 72" spray dryer, 38
Bown 90" spray dryer, 38
Bown 90" spray dryer, 38

KETTLES-REACTORS, SS

30,000 gal. 304SS fermentor, 14" x 24", 25' psf/vac.,
cells, 1000 gal. (4)
5,000 gal. 304SS, s.s. int., 75 psf jkt., agit.
4,100 gal. 304SS kettle, 16 psf jkt., 5 HP agit.
3,800 gal. 316SS kettle, 20 psf jkt., 7½" HP agit. (2)
2,500 gal. 304SS reactor, 75 psf/FV int., 180 psf jkt.
1,500 gal. 304SS kettle, jkt., 5 HP agit. (3)
1,500 gal. 304SS reactor, FV/180 psf, 5 HP agit. (2)
1,150 gal. 304SS reactor, 15 psf int., 25 psf jkt., 5 HP agit.
900 gal. 304SS reactor, 75 psf/FV int., 180 psf jkt., agit.
600 gal. 304SS reactor, 300 psf int., 75 psf jkt., cells (3)
500 gal. 304SS reactor, 150 psf int., 150 psf, 5 HP agit.
300 gal. 316SS reactor, 75 psf/FV int., 60 psf jkt.
(50), 316SS and 304SS reactors and kettles from
5 gallon to 40,000 gallon... call for list.

BIG PFAUDLER 316SS REACTORS

(3) 15,000 gal. Pfaudler, 316SS,
12' 6" x 15', 100 psf, 200 psf jkt., Agit.
(4) 10,000 gal. Pfaudler, 316SS, 11' 6" x
12' 5", 100 psf, 180 psf, jkt., Agit.

REACTORS - GLASS

2 gal. Pfaudler, 750 psf/FV, 700 psf jkt.
20 gal. Pfaudler, 35 psf, 100 psf jkt., agit. (2)
30 gal. Pfaudler, jkt.
50 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psf, 100 psf.
50 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., agit.
100 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., agit.
150 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., agit.
300 gal. Glascote, 100 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., vari-drive agit.
500 gal. Pfaudler, 65 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., vari-drive agit.
750 gal. Pfaudler, 25 psf, 85 psf jkt., 5 HP agit.
1,000 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psf, 80 psf jkt., 10 HP agit.
1,000 gal. Pfaudler, 75 psf/vac., 90 psf jkt., 10 HP.
1,500 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., 25 HP agit.
2,000 gal. Pfaudler, 100 psf/vac., 50 psf jkt., 25 HP agit.
2,500 gal. Pfaudler, 150 psf, 80 psf jkt., 37.5 HP agit.

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Bird 32" x 50', centrifuge, 316SS, contour (2)
Welex 8" Extruder, 700 HP, 30:1 L/D (5)
Welex 6" Extruder, 400 HP, 30:1 L/D (2)
Conair 24" pelletizer, 40 HP (2)
Renneberg 5' x 25' 304 SS rot. hot air
dryers, 10 HP, (3)
Sweco & Kason 60" screens, SS (2)
K-Tron 7000#/hr. twin screw volumetric
feeder, SS, (5)
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. 316L SS reactor, FV-
180 psf 5 HP agit. (2)
Pfaudler 10,000 gal. 316L SS reactor, 150
psf/FV int., 180 psf jkt., hyd agit (4)
Worth. Plant air comp., 323 CFM @ 125 psf,
75 HP, Model #4-BB-2 (2)
17,000 gal. & 12,000 gal. 316 SS Tanks (3)

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CENTRIFUGES

Sharples P-400 D-Center, 316SS, Carbide blades, late (2)
Sharples P-3400 D-center, 316SS, blades (2)
Sharples P-500 D-center, 316SS, back drive
Bird 12" x 30" 316SS, Decanter, 20 HP
Bird 18" x 28" 316SS, Decanter, 30 HP
Bird 24" x 38" 316SS, Decanter, steel, 10/30
Bird 24" x 38" 316SS, Decanter, 304SS, contour-10
Bird 24" x 38" 316SS, Decanter, 316SS, contour-10
Bird 24" x 38" 316SS, Decanter, steel
Bird 32" x 50" Decanter, Monel, contour (2)
Bird 32" x 50" Decanter, 304SS, contour
DeLaval NX-14-315 Decanter, 304SS, 20 HP (2)
Sharples AS180 "Super", SS (5)
Sharples AS280 "Super", SS (3)
DeLaval 587-2410-1000-0000 separator/desludger (3)
DeLaval 587-2410-1000-0000 separator/desludger, 316SS
Westcott 84-13-076 3-way separator, 316SS
Krupp 10" auger, 316SS, 15 HP
Krause-Perrine 19" auger, 304SS, 40 HP
Sharples 48" x 1800 mm, 316SS, 100 psf
Tolhurst 48" Balcony-Matic, 316SS, rubber lined, 30 HP
Sharples 48" Tomato-Matic, SS, 25 HP
DeLaval 48" Tank 111, 316SS hyd.
CENTRIFUGE PARTS... Sharples, Bird, DeLaval, etc.

EVAPORATORS

2 1/4 sq. ft. Rodney-Hunt SS, 3 HP
2 1/4 sq. ft. Rodney-Hunt Turbifugal #4, SS
67 sq. ft. Rodney-Hunt, 304 SS, Turbifugal
100 sq. ft. Pfaudler, 316L SS, wiped film
600 sq. ft. U.S. Autolex, 316SS, effect, SS
1000 sq. ft. U.S. Autolex #1000, 304SS
36" Shriver filter press, 645 sq. ft., hydraulic
42" Shriver filter press, 777 sq. ft., hydraulic
48" Shriver ALP recessed filter press, 58, 270 sq. ft.
48" Poly Filter Co. polypropylene filter press, 2094 eq. ft.
67 cu. ft. cake, 1953

TANKS & VESSELS

30,000 gal. 304SS, 14" x 24", 200 HP agit. (4)
17,000 gal. 304SS, 14" x 24", 200 HP agit. (4)
17,000 gal. 304SS, 14" x 24", 200 HP agit. (4)
17,000 gal. 316L SS, 14" x 13", Agit. (2)
10,500 gal. 316L SS, 8" x 25"
10,400 gal. 304SS, 10" x 16", agit.
8,000 gal. 304SS, 10" x 12", agit.
5,000 gal. 304SS, 9" x 8", 25 HP agit.
3,500 gal. 304SS, 6" x 9"
3,000 gal. 304SS, 7" x 10", agit.

PULVERIZERS

Mikro #4TH pulv., 125 sq. ft., UNUSED (15)

Mikro #4NA pulv., 125 sq. ft., 100 psf jkt.

Pallman #48EP pulv., 100 HP

Pallman #48EP pulv., 75 HP

Abbe porcelain pebble mill, 36" x 42", 36" x 48",
42" x 48" Gitch 304L SS, 60 trays, FV/76 psf

Raymond #6238 flat roller mills, dbl. whizzer (2)

Raymond #7312 flat roller mill, dbl. whizzer (2)

Raymond #8238 flat roller mills, dbl. whizzer (2)

CMR MARKETPLACE

CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER'S CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

COPY DEADLINE: Wednesday Noon preceding date of publication.

RATES/Classified Ads: \$57.75 for 36 words or less; \$8.75 for each additional six words or fraction. No display. First two words printed in bold face type. Non-display advertisements payable in advance, except for contract customers (not subject to agency commission).

REPLIES: Send replies to classified ads with box numbers to CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER, 100 Church St., New York, NY 10007-2694.

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CHEMICALS OFFERED/WANTED

Chem/Mart Corp. will buy all of your surplus oil & gas chemicals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals and easier. Current buying offices: Dist. 667 Resin, 190 lbs. Dayton D4141; Calcium Acetate, U.S.P. and Gavis Acid, 16 dr. 3.4 Dimethylaniline and 10M lb. Cadmium Bromide, 99 percent. Prepaid efficient nationwide service. Chem/Mart Corporation, 640 N. LaSalle St. Chicago, IL 60610. (312) 787-8800.

CHEMICALS WANTED

Active Buyer of surplus chemicals, pigments, dyes, resins, waxes, plastics etc. Call toll free 1-800-631-3337 or 617-829-6736. Deer Polymer Corp. Chemical Div. 17 Industrial Drive, Holden, MA 01520.

All Surplus — Chemicals, Resins — Oils — Color Solvents — Plasticizers — Specialties — Intermediate — bought by Rambach Chemical Co., Inc. 52 Vesey Street, PO Box 5187, Newark, NJ 07105. Phone: (201) 589-7774.

Cash for your surplus chemicals, resins, color, pharmaceuticals, dyes, other raw materials, by products, wastes, residues and off-spec materials. Morgan Chemicals Inc., 550 Main Street, Williamsville, NY 14221 (716) 632-1010; Telex 818133.

Realize Top Value from the sale of your surplus Chemicals. We buy surplus Chemicals, Plastics, Resins, Waxes, etc. Bonnai Chemical Co., P.O. Box 494, Far Lawn, NJ 07040. Phone: (201) 791-2448; Telex: 13-0434.

Resyn Corp. will buy your surplus chemicals, resins and vinyl chloride. Write or off-specification, Resyn Corp., P.O. Box 63, 1540 W. Blanck St., Linden, NJ 07036. (201) 882-8787.

Sludges, residues byproducts, catalysts, off spec or contaminated material, surplus, etc. containing any base, precious, refractory, mine, etc. metals. Sharper Alloys Inc., P.O. Box 231, Ste. Jean-Sur-Richelieu, Quebec, Canada. Tel 514-349-2534.

Surplus Chemicals: Wanted, high prices paid for surplus chemicals, resins, pharmaceuticals, colors, plasticizers, solvents, waxes, etc. Prompt and efficient service. Try us for better prices. Chemtale Inc., 107-27 180th Street, Jamaica, N.Y. 11433. (718) 658-0400-01.

Surplus Chemicals: Wanted, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, solvents, pigments, waxes, other raw materials. Over 55 years service. Chemical Service Div., P.O. Box 848, 705 Onley St., Rockville Centre, NY 11571. (516) 538-5533.

We Buy Surplus chemicals, colors, resins, solvents, plasticizers by-products, etc. Over 50 years of service to industry. Eastern Color & Chemical Co., Inc. 65 Roosevelt Ave., Dept. C P.O. Box 1029, Valley Stream, N.Y. 11562. (516) 791-4445.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Dismantler has used process equipment for sale: Columns, Exchangers, Heaters, Reactors, Pressure Vessels, Tanks, etc. Midwest Steel Co., Inc. 9825 Morris Road, Houston, Texas 77075. 713/991-7843.

Tote Sling, aluminum, A-74 and A-100 T-4 and 100 cu. ft. capacity. Specs, drawings on request. Also, Shredline, ring-pull mill, No 115 and other equipment. Fox Industrial Corporation, 2255, Meramec, Suite 12207 St. Louis, MO 63105. (314) 725-7900.

(2) 10,000 gallon horizontal S.S. tanks, 150 gal. glass lined reactor, preheater, 3.5 Jacketed vessels, 100-gallon glass-lined heat exchanger. Ganz Hu pressure pump. Lester Keniry Machinery Corporation, 2551 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, NY 10303. (718) 447-3410, Telex: 420493.

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Trader/Vice-President familiar with Chemical, Pharmaceutical or Health Food Industries. Buying/Selling, Import/Export, full executive benefit program — profit sharing, pension and fringes. Send resume and salary history to CMR Box 752.

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LITTLEFORD FKM500, FKM2000, FKM600D & Lab. SS BAKER PERINS & DAY Sigma 20, 50, 100 & 150 Gal. DAY, MARSH & LOWE SS Spiral, 5 to 100 cu. ft. PATTERSON KELLEY Lab, 5 to 10 cu. ft. & 12' SS Zig Zag AMF "Zig" 340, 160 & 120 Qt. Vertical FALCON M50A 7 cu. ft. SS sanitary HOBART V1401 (140 cu. ft.) 80 & 60 qt. Vertical DAY MX350 "Nauta" 35 cu. ft. SS HOCKMEYER Big "H" 14' & 80 Gal. SS Pony OAKES 10M & 14M Slurry DAY, B.P. & ABBS SS Jacketed Lab, 1 Qt. to 5 Gal. BRAMLEY 26 & 50 Gal. SS Double Arm Duplex GIRDLER 1, 2 & 3 Tube Vacuums LEE & GROHN SS Cooking & Mixing Kettles 10 to 200 Gal. CHEPACO & CHERRY BURKEL SS Jacketed Processors CHARLOTTE & TRI-HOMO Colloid Mills GIFFORD WOOD & EPPEBACH HOMOMIXERS

PULVERIZERS

MIRKO "Ballan," 18H, 2TH, 3TH, & 4TH SS FITZPATRICK DABOR & D6 Communicators FITZPATRICK GC Gucotifiers, J. Horowitz Mills, CS-31 Prebreak & I. Maltesor RIEZ & REIN & HE 12K SS Extruders REIN & REIN & HE 12K SS Extruders STRONG BOOTT 8S Turbulizer LURCHER MG1700 & MG1300 Comminutors STOKES "Tomato Mill" QUADRO Comminutors

PALLMAN, RAYMOND, SCHUTZ-O'NEILL, MOREHOUSE, BAUER-MILLER, ALPINE Grinders DAY & LEHMANN 3 & 5 Roll Mills PREMIER 5P Variable Speed Dispensers

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STOKES BP-2 RDS, R4, R-4 T Presses MANHATTAN Diepress, D3RF, B83A, B83, & 35T Presses STOKES & SKERMAN 30", 38", 42", 60" SS Coating Pans PELLORINI TR00 SS Coating Pan MERILL, 88-14 Tablet Counter

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CHEMICAL PROFILE SODIUM SULFATE

December 1, 1986

| SUPPLY | CAPACITY* |
|--|-----------|
| BASF, Lowland, Tenn. (R) | 38 |
| Avtex, Front Royal, Va. (R) | 85 |
| Climax, Hobbs, N.M. (C) | 50 |
| Climax, Grantsville, Utah (C) | 65 |
| Courtaulds, Le Moine, Ala. (R) | 50 |
| Great Salt Lake, Ogden, Utah (N) | 40 |
| J.M. Huber, Etowah, Tenn. (P) | 30 |
| Kerr-McGee, Westend, Calif. (N) | 235 |
| Koppers, Petrolia, Pa. (K) | 33 |
| Lithium Corporation, Bessemer City, N.C. (L) | 36 |
| Occidental, Castle Hayne, N.C. (S) | 120 |
| Ozark-Mahoning, Brownfield, Tex. (N) | 70 |
| Ozark-Mahoning, Seagraves, Tex. (N) | 155 |
| Others** | 70 |
| Total | 1,077 |

*Thousands of short tons per year of sodium sulfate or lower grade saltcake, 100 percent basis. N, natural; R, rayon; C, Cannon; S, sodium bichromate; R, resorcinol; L, lithium carbonate; P, silica pigment. Allied closed its 60,000-ton-per-year Baltimore, Md., plant in mid-1985. BASF bought American Enka in December 1985. Climax's Grantsville plant currently produces under 10,000 tons per year of sodium sulfate; most capacity has been dedicated to potassium sulfate since late 1984. Courtaulds expanded its capacity from 25,000 tons per year in early 1986, upgrading production to higher purity sodium sulfate. Foote Mineral idled its 18,000-ton-per-year Bessemer City, N.C., plant in November, 1986. J.M. Huber plans to come on stream with a 10,000 to 15,000 tons per year silica pigment byproduct plant in Havre de Grace, Md., in early 1987. Occidental acquired Diamond Shamrock's Chemicals in August, 1986. Ozark-Mahoning expanded its Seagraves facility from 108,000 tons per year in November, 1985.

**Seven companies with byproduct sodium sulfate capacities of less than 25,000 tons per year. Profile excludes spent caustic wash and low-grade recovered blends. Profile last published April 1, 1984; this revision December 1, 1986.

DEMAND
1985: 930,000 tons; 1986: 850,000 tons; 1990: 850,000 tons.

GROWTH
Historical (1976-1985): Minus 4.1 percent per year; future: 0 percent per year.

PRICE
Historical (1952-1986): High, \$114 per ton, sodium sulfate, bulk shipments, f.o.b. plant; low, \$17 per ton, salt cake, same basis. Current: \$55 per ton, saltcake, E., same basis; \$96 to \$114 per ton, sodium sulfate, same basis.

USES
Detergent industry, 45 percent; Kraft pulping, 25 percent; glass, 5 percent; exports, 15 percent; miscellaneous, 10 percent.

STRENGTH
Production of higher valued sodium sulfate is increasing as plants upgrade recovery processes. Increasing caustic soda prices may convince papermakers

Continued on Page 53

PLATFORM

Advanced Materials: The Entry Fee

The following remarks are excerpted from an address by Edward L. Hennessy, president and chief executive officer of Allied-Signal, Inc. before the annual meeting of the Council for Chemical Research in Chicago, Ill.

While advanced materials are where everybody wants to be right now, investing in these technologies poses big challenges. Developing or acquiring a materials business will cost you plenty — we've looked at composite businesses that were selling for 70 times earnings. And, suppose you can afford this kind of investment — where do you make it? Obviously, there are many materials and hundreds — if not thousands — of potential applications to evaluate.

You can't make your decision by looking at what's doing well in today's market — because most of the materials technologies have still not begun to realize their full business potential.

So what do you do? There aren't any easy answers. But we think the best approach is for companies to hedge their bets by doing development work in as many different high-potential materials technologies as they can. Our engineered materials sector has emerging businesses in super-strength fibers, amorphous metals and biotechnology — as well as development programs in composites, ceramics, advanced films and plastics, catalysts and membranes. This future-oriented effort is funded by a sector R&D budget that totals \$155 million — and it also receives extensive support from our \$50 million corporate technology program in composites, ceramics, polymers and other advanced materials. In addition, we're looking for some acquisitions that will increase our involvement in these materials areas.

Once you've committed yourself to various technologies, how do you maximize the chances of developing them into products you can commercialize? One thing you must do, of course, is build your new development programs on your company's traditional strengths whenever possible.

Another way to maximize the effectiveness of your development programs in materials is to make sure they get support from related technology activities throughout your company. At Allied-Signal our engineered materials people draw on the expertise of our aerospace and automotive people in developing materials for airplanes and cars.

...Collaboration among different operations is important. But so is collaboration among your different technical disciplines. To design a new material, you need more

knowledge than can be found in any one field of specialization. You must have chemists who know what molecular changes are needed — physicists who can measure and understand bulk properties — and engineers who can figure out how to make new materials in a cost-effective way.

...And success comes even faster when this intensified human effort is supported by powerful computer modeling techniques. Recently our large Norplex operation followed this route in designing a new polymer system for circuit board laminates.

...A laminate based on the system that was selected will be ready for commercialization next year. Thanks to the computer, development of the new laminate is going to take just three years — which is unusually fast for such a product.

...In working to develop advanced materials, we need to make the best use of computers and get the most out of all our internal technology resources. But we should also take advantage of outside research programs offered by universities, government and industry groups.

...Sometimes the outside support needed to help us build a materials business is not research, but fully developed technology & marketing expertise. One way to get involved in a number of technologies in an area where you have a limited budget is by supplementing your internal development effort with less costly licensing or joint venture arrangements.

...We have a licensing agreement with the Japanese firm Unitika that will make us the first U.S. producer of biaxial nylon film for food packaging. And we will be forming a 15% joint venture with Kanechiku of Japan to produce other high-performance films for flexible printed circuit boards.

...Today I see signs that the chemical industry is moving toward a major self-renewal, toward a time of accelerating innovation, increasing business development activity, increasing sales and profits. I believe this will be a renewal based not on chemicals but on the advanced materials I've been discussing.

Our scientists have now learned enough about molecular properties — and collected enough of a data base — so that they are able to engineer advanced materials with the performance characteristics we want. These technical people are also well versed in the complex techniques used to process new materials — techniques like rapid solidification for amorphous metals, or pulsation for composites. Finally, technical and business people alike have shown they can adjust to the industry's critical shift in emphasis beyond high-efficiency manufacturing to development of customer-specific applications.

...Another way to maximize the effectiveness of your development programs in materials is to make sure they get support from related technology activities throughout your company. At Allied-Signal our engineered materials people draw on the expertise of our aerospace and automotive people in developing materials for airplanes and cars.

...Collaboration among different operations is important. But so is collaboration among your different technical disciplines. To design a new material, you need more

JOB & PEOPLE

Ralston Purina Names Two in Polymer Division

Ralston Purina Company has appointed Dr. Dale R. Dill director of research and development in its Polymer Division and Thomas B. Merrifield manager of sales service and R&D.

Mr. Dill will be responsible for sales service, field technical service, application development and product quality in the Polymer Division.

Mr. Merrifield will be responsible for supervision of laboratory fulfillment of technical service requests and research projects using soy-based products for the paper coatings industry.



James A. Arnold, who has been appointed senior vice-president of Akzo Chemie America. He will direct the operations of Noury chemicals and will be responsible for metal carboxylates.



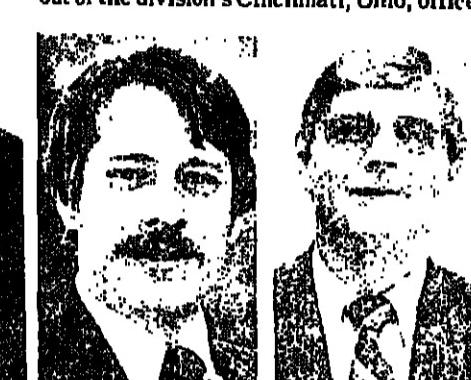
D. Dill T. Merrifield

RICHARD J. KOICHA has been named a research scientist in the mammalian and environmental toxicology research laboratory of Chemical Company's health and environmental sciences department... DAVID F. GIBBONS has been appointed Northeast district manager for the Dyes & Chemicals Division of Crompton & Knowles Corporation... RICHARD W. HIRSCH has been named vice-president of sales at Chemfil Technologies.

CHARLES W. MAXWELL has been named director of inorganic chemicals at Virginia Chemicals Inc., a unit of Celanese Corporation... GORDON V. RAMSEYER JR. has



Frank B. DiBerardino, who has been named vice-president of business development at Cataylica, producer of advanced catalytic technologies. He will direct the firm's commercialization programs.



L. Lighthart D. Jordan

International Corporation's Birmingham, Ala., headquarters office... GARRY C. DUNN has been appointed president of Hercules Europe, succeeding Gordon L. Allan, who is taking early retirement.

MALCOLM R. LLOYD has been named president of Alberto-Culver's International group... P. DOUGLAS MCAULEY has been appointed corporate vice-president for US consumer products and RALPH SUTHERLAND has been named vice-president of the company's US Toiletries Division.



John J. Foster, Vice-President of Gulf Coast regional sales manager for Chemfil Technologies Inc.

JOHN P. DUDEK JR. has been named marketing manager for the inks, coatings and floor finishes industries at Allied-Signal Inc.'s "A-C" polyethylene business... WOLFGANG C. BERNDT has been elected a vice-president at Procter & Gamble Company.

R. Hirsch D. Gibbons

R. Nelson

R. Nelson